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THE JERUSALEM POST

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A QUESTION OF TERMS

CHAIRMAN Fulbright of the American Senate Foreign Affairs Committee has not forgotten his annoyance at the criticism to which he was subjected after statements he made on Israel last year and has taken his complaint to the Senate floor, where he claimed that Israel practices "undemocratic censorship." Israelis, including Israel's Prime Minister, were equally put out last year to read of the Senator's statements referring to "the censorship that exists in Israel and Egypt." Senator Fulbright has now quoted references in a number of reputable newspapers to censorship in Israel that has obscured much of the Lavon "Affair," and adduces this as a proof that he was wrongly criticized in the first place. He might more successfully have quoted the "Affair" as proof that there is no "undemocratic censorship" in this country, or else the Government might surely have saved itself a good deal of trouble.

There is a question of terminology which has led both Mr. Ben-Gurion and Senator Fulbright astray. In the United States there is no censorship and any suggestion of the need for security controls on the press is looked upon with undisguised horror. The Americans have long been able to permit themselves the luxury of considering their own Government as the citizens' greatest potential enemy, best kept in check by a skilled and unhampered press. More than an echo of days of unscrupulous police practices, it is a symbol of the genuine peace the sub-continent has enjoyed for many decades. It is of interest that only now, within the past weeks of growing transcontinental threats, President Kennedy has issued instructions to American military leaders that they may not express their private views on military and security affairs in public while they are in office—a prohibition which is automatic in most other countries. In American eyes, Israel's ban on any military information that would aid, say, Egypt to estimate our military strength or weakness or give them any advantage whatsoever, is "censorship" and as such "undemocratic," even though few people in Israel would oppose this principle. The Lavon "Affair" contains certain aspects that have not been published in Israel for similar reasons. This is considered not so much censorship as common sense, though there will obviously be differences of opinion on what particular piece of information could aid the enemy and which could not.

The Egyptian press, on the other hand, has been reduced to a common level of opinion by Nasser in the same way as the German press was *gleichgeschaltet* by Hitler: it is not banned from printing certain items, but forced to print the official line. To suggest that this is what happens in Israel is patently incorrect, and it would not take more than the study of one day's papers during a political crisis to observe this fact. Throughout the past months most of the papers in this country have been fiercely critical of the Prime Minister and his immediate supporters, not excluding the organ of the Labour Federation which is controlled by his own party. It is not a question here of whether this criticism was wise or hasty, honest of sensation-mongering, but that it exists. Indeed, in the entire "Affair," the press played a large and independent part, namely that which would be assumed by a genuine opposition in other countries. There is only the difference that having succeeded in undermining and destroying an existing government, the press cannot well be called upon to step into the breach it has created and supply an alternative administration.

Had Senator Fulbright studied the matter more closely in the first place, he would scarcely have equated the Israel and the Egyptian press, and Mr. Ben-Gurion would not have slipped into his blanket denial of censorship, meaning "political censorship." But the Israel press' share in the "Affair" should have served to clear up this misunderstanding rather than bolster it up.

B-G Delays Reply On Forming Cabinet

Jerusalem Post Political Correspondent

President Ben-Zvi yesterday evening entrusted Prime Minister Ben-Gurion with the task of forming a new government. Mr. Ben-Gurion said after their 45-minute meeting that he had not yet accepted the task, but would give his reply to the President within four or five days.

Answering reporters waiting in the lobby at the Beit Hanassi, Mr. Ben-Gurion said: "My reply will depend on whether I find that a majority of Knesset Members favour the establishment of a new government." Mr. Ben-Gurion was obviously referring to a Cabinet headed by himself as proposed by the President. "I don't mean a majority of Knesset factions," Mr. Ben-Gurion explained, since a majority of factions can still be a minority of votes.

Mr. Ben-Gurion said that he had stressed at his meeting with the President that at the moment he had no conditions to make on the entry of parties other than Mapai, and the main question was now whether in principle they agreed to the formation of a government.

He declined to elaborate on whether he thought the new Coalition should be broadly based, saying he would reply to this question if and when he accepts the President's invitation. Mr. Ben-Gurion said that so far he had not taken part in any formal negotiations, although "people visit me and one talks, of course."

The Prime Minister also explained that he would not terminate his leave before he accepts the task of forming a new Cabinet. "I need the holiday in order to explore the possibilities," he added with a smile.

Looking rested and in cheerful mood, Mr. Ben-Gurion listened patiently to all the questions put by the reporters. These ranged from whether the "Affair" would have an effect on the new go-

(Continued on Page 2, — Col. 3)

NRP Discussion To Conclude on Monday

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The National Religious Party Executive made a cautious start yesterday on its discussion of whether or not to join the new government. Of the ten speakers, the majority were doubtful of the prospect of entering a cabinet with Mapai alone. Another ten members will speak at the second session of the Executive scheduled for Monday. It is expected that a negotiating committee will in any case be appointed to study the precise conditions on which the party is willing to support Mr. Ben-Gurion's government.

The party will call on all former partners to the coalition to try to settle their differences with Mapai and pave the way for the reconstitution of the government on its previous basis. A special effort is to be made by the N.R.P. to persuade the Progressives to return to the Cabinet.

The N.R.P. Executive debate was opened by the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Moshe Haim Shapiro.

Mr. Shapiro announced that he will not negotiate with Mapai if his view is supported only by a small majority within his party.

The Progressive Party Executive upheld by 50 votes to eight the previous decision of the party's directing body not to enter a coalition with Mapai at present. There will, however, be another meeting of the Executive owing to differences of opinion that emerged.

Mr. Pinas Rosen, the Minister of Justice, told the Executive that on Sunday he had sent a personal letter to Mr. Shapiro, urging the N.R.P. to join Mapai in a small Coalition. The N.R.P., he wrote, had not the same reasons for declining to sit with Mapai as he and his party did.

It is understood that Mr. Rosen later phoned Mr. Shapiro to explain to him that his letter did not mean that the Progressive Party would not vote against Mapai-Religious Coalition.

The Poalei Agudat Yisrael yesterday resolved to press for a more important portfolio for its representative—the Ministry of Social Welfare.

Even Chance For Small Coalition

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mapai circles here estimated the prospects for a small coalition headed by Mr. Ben Gurion at 50-50 when the National Religious Party Executive met for their decisive session on Thursday evening.

"If the N.R.P. does not demand a change in the *status quo* in religious matters, Mapai will try to come to an agreement," an informed source indicated. If an agreement is reached it will bind the parties to the end of the present Knesset term, that is another two-and-a-half years.

If Mr. Ben-Gurion is unable to form a government, on the other hand, he will ask for prolonged leave and devote his energies preparing Mapai for the elections.

It is understood that the N.R.P. indicated at preliminary meetings that they will ask for a Sabbath Bill to be brought to the Knesset, party control over religious education extended to secondary schools, and traffic stopped at Lydda Airport on Saturdays. The N.R.P. would also like to see one of its members at the head of an "economic" ministry — possibly the Ministry of Transport, which was once headed by the late Mr. Z. D. Pinkas.

Can be Boon

If there is no agreement and elections become necessary it is not believed that it will be technically possible to hold these before October. Mapai leaders argue that it would be most unfortunate to plunge into another election campaign with so many formidable tasks on the international scene. The feeling in the Mapai leadership is, however, that elections might prove a boon to the party, restoring unity and providing proof of its continued popularity. The position of Mr. Pinhas Lavon would admittedly provide a thorny problem and his own future actions will decide whether he will be eligible for the next list or not. The party believes that the bulk of the workers and artisans will again vote for Mapai, which has never been particularly strong among young intellectuals, as witness the elections at the University last autumn, in which Mapai was defeated, without any connection with the "Affair," by a non-affiliated group.

Becker to Be Named Head of Histadrut

POST Labour Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Aharon Becker is to succeed Mr. Pinhas Lavon as Secretary-General of the Histadrut, it was reliably learned here yesterday. The nomination committee, which is expected to bring its recommendations during the coming week, will have to decide whether Mr. Becker, who is head of the Trade Union Department, will continue as Acting Secretary-General for the time being, or will be given the permanent title immediately.

It is believed that Mr. Haim Flechser, Secretary of the Building Workers Union, will fill the vacancy in Mapai's representation on the Histadrut Central Committee which follows Mr. Lavon's resignation.

IT'S TASTIER WITH SHEMEN'S "MEGED"

High-School Teachers To Strike from Purim

POST Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — The Council of the Secondary Teachers' Association decided last night to call a general strike of their 1,500 members from the end of the Purim vacation on March 3, if the Government has not met their wage demands by then. The vote was 24 to none. There were six abstentions and the other nine Council members were absent.

The general atmosphere of the meeting was of readiness for a prolonged struggle. Speakers said their members were fed up with the long-drawn-out negotiations.

Earlier in the day, Education Minister Abba Eban had met with a delegation of Association leaders, to clarify the Ministry's policy on certain marginal claims of the teachers.

FLN May Concede On Jewish Issue

By MAURICE CARR,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS.—Ferhat Abbas, head of the insurgent "Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic," yesterday offered a cryptically-worded assurance that he is ready to reconsider the F.L.N.'s previously proclaimed intention of depriving — in a future independent Algeria — the Jewish community of French citizenship which was bestowed upon them collectively by the Cremieux decree in 1881.

In an interview in Tunis with Jules Roy, liberal French writer, published in the weekly "L'Express," Abbas said, "The Algerian revolution regards the Jews as Algerians. Algeria has been their homeland from time immemorial. Many of them want to become citizens of the Algerian Republic. Some want to stay French.

"What I can tell you is that we are intransigent only where fundamental objectives of the Algerian revolution are concerned. For the rest, we do not object either to debate or adaptation. New situations may arise which we will study in the spirit of political realism which none has the right to doubt we possess."

May Not Refuse

It would seem that this statement, translated into clear language, means that Abbas will not refuse to make concessions on the Jewish question in the course of peace negotiations with the French, if such concessions are demanded by the French within the framework of a wider agreement granting independence to Algeria.

Abbas' interlocutor, Jules Roy, himself the Algerian-born scion of French settlers, is an author who recently published the best-seller boom, "Algerian War," which comes out square in favour of Algerian independence and which some observers here believe was written with the prior blessing of President de Gaulle's entourage.

M Roy may be regarded as one of the unofficial Gaullist emissaries sent to Tunis to sound out the F.L.N. The fact that he raised the Jewish problem may be taken as an indication of the French Government's concern over this matter.

Abbas, who represents the moderate trend in the FLN, is further reported as saying that he is prepared to accept an arrangement whereby France — that is the French Army — takes care of Algerian security needs in an Algeria "whose independent statehood is recognized without any mental reservation", by the French.

(INA, Reuter)

Stormy, Wet Weather hits Country; Snow in Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Staff

Almost every type of weather, most of it stormy and wet, yesterday subjected at least two-thirds of the country to a thorough soaking and left crowns of unmelted snow on Mt. Meron, Mt. Canaan and on peaks near Kibbutz Sasa.

Intermittent showers were forecast for today, while tomorrow it will be partly cloudy to fair.

In the capital, a cold south-west wind drove a steady onslaught of snow, sleet, hail and rain into the city leaving thin crusts of snow on ridges in outlying districts and slush in the centre of town.

During the day, the Jerusalem Fire Brigade was called out more than 40 times to pump water out of flooded cellars.

The Beit Shemesh-Adulam road was flooded, covered in some places with 40 cm. of water during the early part of the day. Later, the water subsided somewhat, but police warned that the road was dangerous to vehicles without four-wheel drive.

Lake Hula, which was drained five years ago, had a brief resurrection yesterday as torrential rainwaters flooded nearly 5,000 dunams belonging to the Hula Valley Authority.

Measures for the evacuation of Kibbutz Sde Nehemia children were taken last night with police vans standing by. The kibbutz is located near the confluence of the Banyas and Hasbani rivers which overflowed their banks.

The fleeting minutes of sunshine were not the only bright spot of the day. Mr. Menahem Reisner, Manager of the Hazera Seed Supply Company, told the press that yesterday's rain will have saved 90 to 95 per cent of crops in the country.

In the northern Negev, the storm brought this year's rainfall up to the average annual amount — 300 mm. — and created excellent prospects for summer plantings of unirrigated crops.

In the capital of the Negev, Beersheba, the weather was similar to that in Jerusalem, except that there was no snow. Hail fell in Dimona and Kfar Yeroham, while Sde Boker felt the cold, but stayed comparatively dry.

Hevel Ma'on, which comprises the major part of the planned Nahal Boor region, was cut off from the rest of the country when all roads leading to it were flooded.

Ceylon Withdraws Envoy to Israel

Ceylon has cancelled its accreditation of an envoy to Israel.

(A Reuter report to this effect was confirmed by the Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem. He would offer no comment.)

Ceylon's envoy in Rome, Sir Arthur Ransainha, had been accredited to Israel. The cancellation followed a review by the Ceylon Government of the effect the accreditation would have on Ceylon's relations with other Asian countries.

The decision to cancel the accreditation of an envoy to Israel was announced by Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Ceylon Prime Minister, last August. She said it was taken "with a view to strengthening Ceylon's relations with Arab countries."

In a statement issued through the Ministry of External Affairs, Mrs. Bandaranaike said the Government felt that the accreditation of the Ceylon Ambassador in Rome to Israel by the caretaker Government of Mr. Wijayananda Dahanayake was carried through without adequate regard to the special difficulties of the situation in the Middle East or proper consideration of the possible effects the action would have on Ceylon's relations with Arab countries.

Closer to Arabs

She added: "My Government now proposes to take certain urgent remedial measures with a view to strengthening and fostering our relations with Arab countries."

Ceylon agreed to establish diplomatic relations with Israel in September, 1957. She became the sixth Asian country to take this step.

The decision to send an envoy to Jerusalem, although implemented by Mr. Dahanayake, was in fact made by his predecessor, Mrs. Bandaranaike's late husband.

Sir Arthur Ransainha presented his credentials to President Ben-Zvi on December 31, 1959.

The Jordan daily "A-Diffa" reported yesterday that the Arab states have been in contact among themselves on ways of strengthening their relations with Ceylon in view of its break with Israel. It said that some of them are contemplating the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Bay of Bengal island member of the British Commonwealth.

U.S. May Send Negro As Envoy to Israel

NEW YORK (AP). — President Kennedy is considering appointing three Negroes to ambassadorial posts, including Israel, according to the "New York Times."

The paper said yesterday that former Nobel peace prize winner Ralph Bunche may be sent to Italy, Mr. Clifton R. Wharton, Ambassador to Rumania, may be transferred to Norway, and that Mr. Benjamin E. Mays, President of Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia, is being considered as Ambassador to Israel.

Police Pick Up Wanted Robber

Nahman Farkash, wanted for armed robbery since last December, was picked up in Holon around 11 o'clock last night after a police dragnet had been out for him all week. He was found in possession of a revolver and a considerable amount of money, much of it in foreign currency.

Nehru Confers With Top Israel Official

NEW DELHI (INA). — The Assistant Director-General of the Israel Foreign Ministry, Mr. Gideon Rafael, met on Wednesday with Premier Nehru for a half-hour private conversation.

According to Mr. Rafael, they discussed international affairs and matters of interest to both countries.

Mr. Rafael also met separately with the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Lakshimi Menon.

Mr. Rafael is attending the World Health Organization assembly and is the only delegate to whom Mr. Nehru has granted a private audience so far. Political circles attach great importance to this meeting in view of the Arab League decision to open a New Delhi office.

ISRAEL ELECTED TO WHO'S BOARD

NEW DELHI (UPI). — Israel was among 12 new members elected to the Executive Board of the World Health Organization which now totals 24.

The others are Iceland, the U.S., Pakistan, Chile, Iraq, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Italy, Japan and Spain. The U.S. got the most votes with 96; Chile got 73, Japan 69 and Spain 77.

Breach Between Powers Widens on Congo Issue

12 States Recognize Gizenga

Twelve countries — all from the Communist and so-called neutralist blocs — up to last night had recognized the Stanleyville regime of Antoine Gizenga as the legal government of the Congo.

Mr. Gizenga, former Deputy Premier to Patrice Lumumba, who now assumes the leadership of the Lumumbist cause, is a 42-year-old former mission teacher.

The recognitions brought immediate reaction yesterday from Katanga President Moise Tshombe who said that Communist recognition of the Gizenga regime "promises to create a Korean situation in the Congo."

Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Rumania, Morocco, Indonesia, Cuba and Poland joined the list which a day earlier had included the Soviet Union, the UAR, Ghana, Guinea and Yugoslavia. Ghana, in addition, had given Belgian residents 48 hours to leave the country.

Mr. Tshombe indicated that Katanga forces might take action outside the Katanga borders in view of the possibility of the Communist countries giving the Stanleyville regime military assistance.

'Surprise' Reaction

He said that he was surprised that "the free world should so easily fall into the Communist bloc's trap by accepting the theory of a political assassination and by glorifying an individual who was no more than a common criminal."

From Leopoldville, it was reported that 12 Europeans, including a woman and a five-year-old child, were seized and beaten up by Lumumbist soldiers in Kivu Province yesterday. They were released after several hours detention.

The incident was another of the isolated outbreaks of violence clouding the atmosphere of the Congo following Lumumba's death. There is no wave of terror, but the

(Continued on Page 2, — Col. 5)

'Pravda' Calls Dag 'Judas'

LONDON (UPI). — The Soviet Union yesterday mounted a new offensive against U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold in the face of his determination not to quit under Russian pressure.

As law enforcement authorities throughout the world braced for a possible new round of anti-U.N. and anti-Western violence and demonstrations over Patrice Lumumba's death, the Soviet Communist party newspaper "Pravda" declared:

"Among the killers of Patrice Lumumba the world names with scorn the Judas Hammarskjold. Truly, there is no limit to the baseness of this detestable servant of the colonizers, bought for 30 pieces of silver."

"Pravda" went on: "An international crime has been committed methodically and cold-bloodedly and the U.N.'s blue flag instead of the Jolly Roger is flying in the hands of the criminals."

"Pravda" called for support for the Stanleyville regime of Antoine Gizenga.

Cypriots Vote For Joining Commonwealth

NICOSIA (Reuter). — **The Cyprus House of Representatives last night voted by 41 votes to nine in favour of joining the British Commonwealth.**

Meir: All Israelis Shocked by Murder

Foreign Minister Golda Meir yesterday declared: "We were shocked to hear of the death of Patrice Lumumba. There is no one in Israel who does not share this feeling. For political murder is always wrong. It arouses horror and profound concern."

Mrs. Meir made this statement in the course of an address to the Chad Government delegation which called on her in Jerusalem.

Belgians Attack UAR Embassy

BRUSSELS (AP). — Angry Belgian students last night smashed all windows of the UAR Embassy here in retaliation for a similar attack on the Belgian Embassy in Cairo the previous day.

An Embassy official inside the building said by telephone "Every single window has gone."

Several hundred students demonstrated outside the Embassy, shouting "Nasser to the gallows." Police reinforcements rushed to the scene and pushed the students back to a broad grass strip between the double carriageway road.

In Beirut, students marched through the streets. They shouted pro-Lumumba and anti-Tshombe slogans and demanded that the Lebanese Government support Lumumba's followers. At many schools, students refused to attend classes in protest.

Bombay Mob

In Bombay, police wielding batons charged a mob of about 100 African students and Indian sympathisers which attempted to enter the Belgian Consulate.

From Brussels, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions sent a message to Mr. Hammarskjold, the U.N. Secretary-General, in support of his "action to save the Congo from anarchy and misery."

In Warsaw, Belgian diplomats began cleaning out broken glass and debris left by two attacks on the Embassy in 18 hours.

Clean-up operations were also the order of the day in capitals throughout the world, including Cairo and Calcutta, where Belgian embassies were attacked.

The fourth congress of the Albanian Communist Party decided to name a mine after Lumumba.

Kennedy Takes Tough Line

UNITED NATIONS. — The Western world and the Soviet bloc squared up yesterday over the Congo issue and Mr. Dag Hammarskjold's position, each taking firm stands.

Soviet bloc countries with some "neutrals" announced diplomatic recognition of the Gizenga regime and joined in the Soviet bloc's denunciation of the Secretary-General, accusing him at conniving at the alleged murder of ousted Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba.

On the other hand, U.S. officials and the Prime Ministers of Australia and Canada expressed their full confidence in Mr. Hammarskjold, and urged backing for Mr. Kasavubu as President of the entire Congo. They said it would be disastrous if the Soviet demand for the withdrawal of the U.N. force from the Congo were accepted.

Western diplomats in Washington were impressed by the fortitude of President Kennedy towards the Soviet Union on this issue.

Diplomats and officials privately described a statement made at his press conference late Wednesday as one of the strongest made from the White House in recent years.

Intervention Soon

Mr. Kennedy, facing the first international crisis of his brief four weeks in office, said he was "seriously concerned at what appears to be a threat of unilateral intervention" in the Congo's internal affairs.

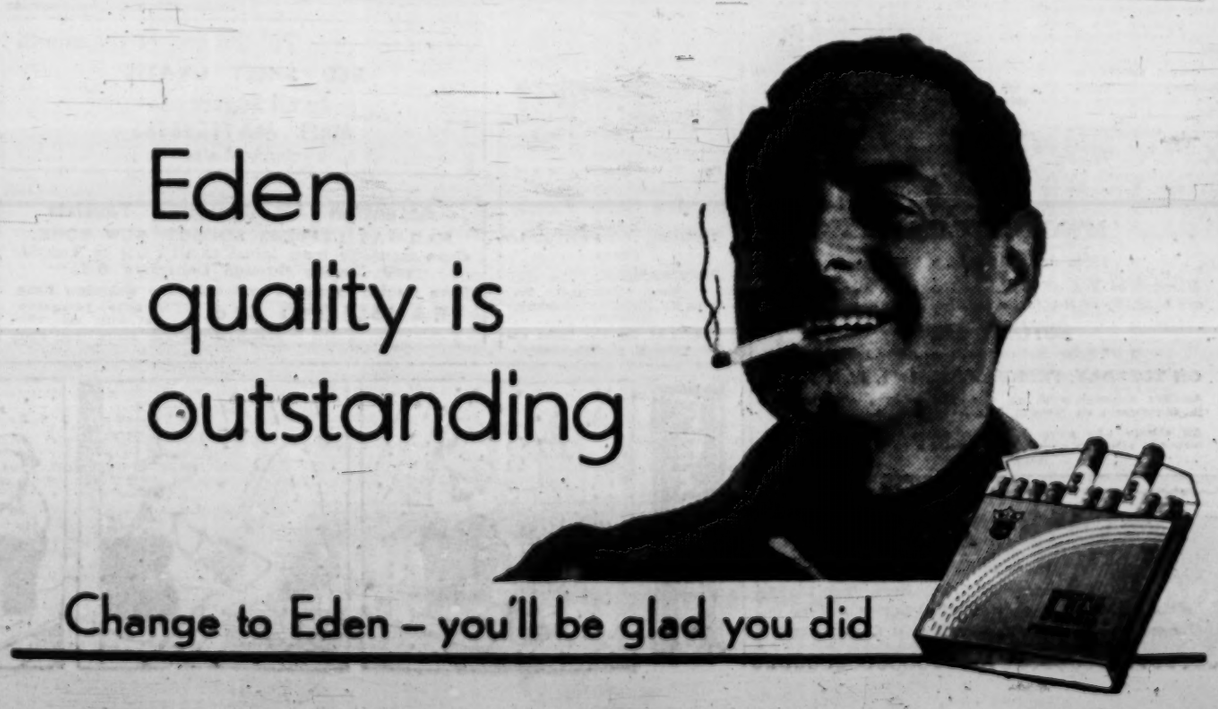
He did not mention the Soviet Union, but he was obviously referring to the Soviet demand for the resignation of Mr. Dag Hammarskjold and withdrawal of the U.N. operation in the Congo within a month.

In careful, diplomatic language, the President then said: "I would conceive it to be the duty of the U.S. and indeed all members of the U.N. to defend the charter of the U.N. by opposing any attempt by any government to intervene unilaterally in the Congo."

At the Security Council, the debate continued last night on the Soviet bid to remove Mr. Hammarskjold.

Soviet President Visiting Ghana

ACCRA (UPI). — Soviet President Leonid Breshnev flew into Ghana yesterday on a state visit. The President's sudden change of plan was announced only yesterday afternoon, on the conclusion of a formal visit to Guinea. He was due to have flown to Morocco on his way home.



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Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi yesterday received the Chad Government mission, including the Minister of Agriculture, M. Adoum Tchere; the Deputy-Speaker of the National Assembly, Hadj Mahamat Srahimi; Messrs. Hadj Doutoum and Michel Djidingar, Deputies, and Messrs. Reynard, Rural Engineer, Cornilllet, Director of Economic Affairs, and Charney, Prefect of Kanem.

The delegation was also received yesterday by the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir.

M. Tchere and Hadj Mahamat yesterday visited the Hadassah-Hebrew University Dental Clinic.

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The Minister of Labour, Dr Giora Josephthal, on Wednesday received Mr. Clark R. Mollenhoff, of the Washington Bureau of Cowles Publications.

•

The Argentine Ambassador and Mrs. Rogelio Rafael Tristany, yesterday gave a dinner in honour of Dr. Jose Garcia Flores, Member of the Argentine Parliament.

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The Australian Ambassador and Mrs. J. M. McMillian, and the President of OSE in Melbourne, Mrs. Haya Sher, yesterday attended the cornerstone laying of a day creche in Beisan, financed by contributions from OSE members in Melbourne.

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The Belgian Ambassador, M. Jean Leroy, yesterday was the guest of the Acre Municipality and was received by Mayor Y. Gadish. M. Leroy addressed the Acre Rotary Club.

•

The Finnish Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Joel Toivola, yesterday gave a reception in honour of the Finnish Trade Delegation which concludes its talks with the Israel Government today.

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Prof. J. F. Cahen, Manager of the Industrial Service Corp., has left for Singapore on the invitation of the Singapore Ministry of Finance.

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The founding meeting of the alumni association of the Ort Central Vocational High School in Tel Aviv will be held on Monday, February 27. Graduates are asked to contact Dr. A. Ilan, 15 Rehov Mazeh, Tel Aviv.

•

Members of Ya'al Jerusalem are invited to a lecture by Dr. D. Sherr at 11 a.m. on Sunday, February 19, at Beit Ya'al.

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An exhibition of paintings by Yigael Tumarkin will be opened at the Bezalel National Museum, Jerusalem, tomorrow at 11.30 a.m.

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The General Manager of Israel Railways, Mr. Menahem Savidor, will speak on "Present Reality and Outlook for the Future of the Railways" at the Haifa Maritime and Economics club at 1.15 p.m. today. Table reservations by phone, number 2954.

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A Purim benefit dance for the Anti-Tuberculosis League with the participation of S. Dzigan will be held at the King David Hotel on Saturday night, February 25.

BIRTHS

RIVLIN—to Ruth and Moshe, their first child, a daughter, grand-daughter of Adela and Avraham Horbati.

COWAN — to Zélide (née Teague) and Rex Cowan — a girl, born February 11. 10 Rosecraf, London, N.W. 3.

Szold Contemporaries To be Honoured by AACI

TEL AVIV. — Contemporaries of Henrietta Szold still living in Israel who came to this country from North America with Miss Szold will be honoured at the Tenth National Convention of the Association of Americans and Canadians opening at the Sheraton Hotel here on March 5.

Foreign Minister Golda Meir, Chairman of the Henrietta Szold Centennial Committee and herself an immigrant from the U.S., will present the Henrietta Szold Award on behalf of the Association at their opening session.

Israel Painters On Show in Zurich

ZURICH. — "Painters of Israel" exhibition has been opened here under the sponsorship of the Israel Consulate General.

The exhibition shows more than 100 works by 40 Israel painters including Audrey Bergner, Efraim Molad, Lea Nikel, Aharon Kahana, Aharon Giladi, Leo Roth, Pinhas Shaar, and Nahum Gutman.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: El Al 228 from New York and Paris – 1520. Alitalia 450 from Rome – 2110. DEPARTURES: Olympic 603 to Athens 0660. K.L.M. 536 to Rome and Amsterdam – 10.00 El Al 209 to Athens, Paris, London and New York – 1500.

SATURDAY

All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 900 from New York, Lisbon, Madrid and Rome – 1335. Alitalia 453 from Rome 1900. B.E.A. 126 from London, Rome and Athens 2030. El Al 206 from New York London, Paris and Rome – 2135. DEPARTURE: Alitalia 451 to Rome – 1730.

ISRAEL NATIONAL
OPERA
1 Allenby Rd. Tel Aviv
Tel. 27760.
CARMEN: 18/2; 21/2; 25/2 with Vera Little (Carmen)
DON PASQUALE: 19/2
LA PERICHOLE: 20/2
KISS ME KATE 22/2
SPECIAL CONCERT: 27/2

...y US Won't Attack Russia

ATHENS (Reuter). — It would not pay the U.S. to start a war with Russia because she does not know where all the ballistic missiles are in the Soviet Union, according to the Chief of U.S. Naval Operations, Admiral Arleigh Burke.

Admiral Burke expressed the opinion in an interview published yesterday in the newspaper "Makedonia." It is believed that he gave it last month before the White House banned statements by military leaders.

Admiral Burke said the U.S. would not start a war for many reasons, the first of which was morality.

"But militarily also," he added, "it does not pay because we do not know — and we will never know — where all the ballistic missiles are in the Soviet Union. We won't know, even though we could photograph the country every day."

Admiral Burke stated, however, that the U.S. could destroy Russia if Russia wanted and started a war. But he added: "I personally do not think there is going to be a general war as long as we retain our ability to destroy the Soviet Union no matter what she does. We now have that capability. There is no way that she can destroy our retaliatory capability."

Admiral Burke disclosed that each American aircraft-carrier could carry between 50 and 60 nuclear weapons. He expressed surprise that the Nato Council had not adopted the idea of using Polaris missiles to replace some of the weapons systems which were wearing out and growing old.

The 'Seven' Invite The 'Six' for Talks

GENEVA (Reuter). — The seven-nation European Free Trade Association (Efta) said yesterday that it was ready to negotiate with the six-nation Common Market group "whenever they wish."

A communique issued by the Efta Ministerial Council said they wanted to take part with the European Economic Community "in the creation of a single European market which would comprise over 300 million people, one of the largest free markets in the world."

The Ministers who have been meeting here welcome contacts made between representatives of Britain and countries of the six-nation Common Market to explore the basis for future negotiations between all the countries concerned.

The next meeting of the Ministerial council will be in London in June.

The communique said the Ministerial Council had decided to advance by six months the next 10 per cent tariff cut among Efta members.

Private Entertainment For BOAC Passengers

LONDON (Reuter). — British Overseas Airways Corporation yesterday announced plans to introduce individual commercial radio entertainment for passengers on its Boeing 707 airliners.

B.O.A.C. 707's fly twice a week to Lydda and Teheran.

The programmes, called "Hi Fi," would be heard by passengers through individual plastic earphones, without annoyance to other passengers not wishing to hear them.

The State-owned long-haul airline said the programmes would include "a modicum of high-quality advertising." The emphasis would be on light music, but there would also be short plays and talks.

The transmitting set, controlled by the stewards, would send out programmes on two channels. Passengers would select a channel by pushing a button, and could control the volume.

B.O.A.C. said the equipment — which it describes as exclusive to it — would eventually be extended to all its aircraft.

MISH'AN, the Histadrut's provident fund has opened new branches in Shfar'am and Kafr Yassif.

Royal Navy to Enlarge Missile Destroyer Fleet

LONDON (UPI). — Britain has revealed plans to boost its guided-missile destroyer fleet to six and to add a U.S.-designed "lighter and faster" anti-submarine torpedo to its armaments.

First Lord of the Admiralty Lord Carrington told a press conference yesterday that the Royal Navy was ordering two more guided missile destroyers. Four are already being built. The latest pair would be armed with an improved version of the Seaslug medium-range guided missile.

Asked whether there were any hard plans to order additional nuclear-powered submarines to the one launched last year and the two under construction, Lord Carrington said, "We are thinking about this."

The First Sea Lord said Navy spending in 1961-62 would be £468m.—£11m. more than the current year.

Czechs to Set Up Mali News Agency

PRAGUE (AP).—The official Czech news agency CETEKA has announced it will help the Republic of Mali set up a national news agency.

CETEKA said discussions are now taking place in Prague between its Director, Jaroslav Smid, and Mamago Cologo, Mali State Secretary for Information.

The 5721 (1960/61) Independence Day stamp issue. The seven-agora stamp is green; the 12-agora stamp red, and the 32-agora stamp blue. All were designed by Z. Narkiss.

PHONE EXPERTS COMING AGAIN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Three Swiss telephone engineering experts will arrive here in about two weeks to study complaints of telephone subscribers at the invitation of the Ministry of Posts.

They are Mr. Emil Frey, Director of Telecommunication in the Canton of Basle, who examined Israel's telephone meter system last summer, and two men recommended by him. Mr. Frey will stay for a month to break in his colleagues. They will remain for six months, on loan from the Berne postal authorities.

The two objectives laid out for the two engineers are to establish a single authority for the supervision of telephone call traffic — which is now spread among several departments — and to train maintenance personnel.

(Upon completing his study last year, Mr. Frey judged Israel's telephone system to be as efficient as that of most advanced countries.)

J'lem 'Y' Footballers Cited for Sportsmanship

The Jerusalem Y.M.C.A. football team has been named the outstanding team in sportsmanship for the 1959-1960 season of the Football Federation's "B" League. This was announced yesterday by Mr. Yehiel Tobias, of the Football Referees' Organization.

Medals were presented to team members Yehoshua Seri, Captain; Rahamim Ajami; Hizkiyahu Avramevitz; Rafael Busheri; Moshe Cohen; Shlomo Cohen; Yehoshua Daniel; Edy Levy; Shmuel Levy; Yosef Maman; Hajim Massouri; Meir Mizrahi; Zion Mizrahi; Ezra Salish; Yosef Segera; Avraham Shmuel; Yizhak Sofer; Yosef Taviv; David Uziel, and David Yedid. Manager of the team was Eliahu Nakar and trainer was Shimon Stern.

AUSTRIA — Austria's Conservative Chancellor Julius Raab has announced his intention to resign on April 17. Raab, 69, has headed his country's coalition governments of his own Volkspartei and the Socialist Party for eight years. Alfons Gorbach, 62, has been nominated to succeed him.

M.P.'s Wash Dishes At All-Night Session

LONDON (Reuter). — Conservative and Labour women Members of Parliament left their seats to help wash dishes during a marathon all-night session of the House of Commons which ended at 8.15 yesterday morning.

One of the private tearooms used only by M.P.s had run out of staff so Mrs. Harriet Slater (Labour) filled the breach by handing out cups of tea and coffee to help keep members awake. She was joined by three other Labour Members and a Conservative who went to work on huge piles of unwashed dishes.

The session — marked by furious exchanges over the Government's hotly-challenged National Health service Contributions Bill — was the second all-night sitting of the week and the longest since December 16, 1954, when the house rose at 8.37 a.m. The Bill was given its second reading over Labour objections.

Succot Remains Found By Dutch Archaeologists

AMMAN (Reuter). — Dutch archaeologists have found the remains of the late Bronze Age city of Succot at Tel Deir Allah, a village on the East Bank of the Jordan, Dr. Awni Dajani, Director of the Jordan Antiquities Department, announced this week.

Dr. Dajani said the expedition has uncovered a section of the city walls of Succot, which had clearly been destroyed some time during the 13th century B.C.E. Part of a small shrine was discovered in the debris together with pieces of temple furnishings.

The most important find from the area was a faience jar bearing hieroglyphs including the royal cartouche of Pharoah Rameses II of Egypt.

Rameses II who reigned in 1292-1225 B.C.E., is generally regarded as the Pharaoh of the Jewish oppression. Foundries of King Solomon have been found near this Succot, which is mentioned in the Bible several times.

Reuben Fink Dies; U.S. Author, 72

NEW YORK (INA). — Reuben Fink, a prominent author and journalist, died here Wednesday at the age of 72.

Born in Russia, Fink came to the U.S. in 1903 and later settled in Washington. He did editorial work for the Department of Commerce and was Washington correspondent for the Yiddish daily "The Day," from 1914 to 1919.

He was a founder and former President of the League against Discrimination in Employment, and he belonged to the Advisory Committee of the American Jewish Congress.

Among his works were "Jews in the Civil Service" and "The American Citizen."

VISITORS' GALLERY
Coals to Newcastle

A leading American official learning know-how from Israel? That sounds like taking coals to Newcastle — yet Mr. John F. Henning, the Director of the State of California's Department of Industrial Relations, during a recent visit here, collected material on our collective labour contracts and specifically on those applying to agriculture.

He and his wife came to look not only at "the social and democratic hope of this part of the world" but also at how our managerial-labour techniques work.

Mr. Henning's post is to a certain extent the West Coast's counterpart of that of the U.S. Secretary of Labour. In many ways his career resembles that of the new Secretary of Labour, Mr. Arthur Goldberg. While the latter, a Jew, moved to the Federal Cabinet from top posts with the nation-wide A.F.L.-C.I.O., Mr. Henning, a Catholic, took office in Governor Brown's "Cabinet" after serving the powerful California State Federation of Labour as Director and later Counsel.

Besides bearing comparison with Mr. "Goldberg's, Mr. Henning's background also resembles that of President Kennedy, whose campaign he managed in California. He is two years older than the head of his party, and his grandparents came from Ireland to the West Coast at the same time the Kennedys reached Boston. While the Fitzgeralds and the Kennedys were busy with Boston politics and East Coast business, Mr. Henning's fighting Irish grandfathers were founding the labour movement. One of them established the Teamsters Union after struggling through the Gold Rush and the other survived the San Francisco earthquake to found the Plumbers Union. Mr. Henning's own Division of Housing must enforce a unique provision—the "Earthquake Protection Law."

His background thus brought him to the liberal stream in American life. Even in his days at St. Mary's College, near his home town of San Francisco, he was a radical and as he says with some satisfaction, "the centre has moved over to us." His way to public affairs lay through the Labour Movement and the Democratic Party to which he has belonged "since I began to think." This descendent of Irish immigrants quotes widely from the Jewish ideologist of American Labour, Samuel Gompers (at times he reminds one of a Histadrut leader quoting Borochov), but sees no need for an American Labour Party on the British model. In general, he expects a lot from the new Administration, especially insofar as Federal aid to housing and medical aid for the aged are concerned.

American Labour will fight inside the Kennedy Administration for the introduction of a British-style National Health Scheme, Mr. Henning forecasts.

Mr. Henning, Director of the California Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Men, regards the handling of the religious issue in the Presidential campaign as "the great suprise of the elections." He is also active in the N.A.A.C.P.

The Hennings regard themselves as "lifelong supporters of Zionism and Israel" and they left their seven children — ranging from two to 20 years—in the care of friends back home to "come here and verify the concept of Israel on the spot." Indeed, Mr. Henning is active for the Histadrut appeal and was instrumental in getting the California Federation of Labour to go on record with support for the Israel Labour Movement.

Mr. Henning's Department also handles labour relations in the film industry. "Don't say a word against the movie industry, it's one hundred per cent organized," he points out, "but still, imagine a $100,000 a year star on the picket line." As official mediator of labour disputes, he sincerely hopes that it will never happen.

M. S.

Cables in Brief

BUSINESS. — U.S. Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges has authorized shipments to Russia of $1.5m. worth of precision machine tools, which presumably will be put to military use, reportedly on the grounds that the equipment could be readily obtained in Western Europe and that American industry might as well get the order.

BRUISES. — A freight train struck the rear of a car at Decatur, Illinois, on Wednesday, catapulting an 8-month-old girl out of the car and onto a 46-cm. ledge on the locomotive. The baby, carried a mile before the train could be stopped, escaped with bruises. Her mother, driver of the car, was hospitalized in fair condition. The car was demolished.

VOICE. — A floating Dutch "pirate" radio station, operating from a former German lightship anchored just outside Dutch territorial waters off Schevenigen, started broadcasting commercial programmes to Britain yesterday. The B.B.C. has threatened "action" if the station causes interference in transmission or reception.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Zichron Moshe, Rehov Yeshayahu, near Edison Cinema, 24191.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63526. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gvirol, 43716. Seidenwahr, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Ora, 99 Dizengoff, 23320. **JAFFA.** Vita, 61 Rehov 6, 82973. **BAT YAM:** Bat Yam, 45 Balfour. **HOLON:** Ribek, Kikar Struma. **HERZLIYA:** Karny. **NATANYA:** Hanassi. **PETAH TIKVA:** Fishbein, 6 Hafetz Hayim, 911514. **RAMAT GAN:** Aliya, 4 Bialik, 72840. **REHOVOT:** Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 951091.
HAIFA: Glousman 18 Rehov Balfour, 4033.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Meir, 46 Rehov Yaffo, 24192.
TEL AVIV (from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.): Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 23335. Greenberg, 46 King George, 26208. Yanny, 67 Yehuda Halevi 62474. Yaffa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Baruch, Shechunat Hatikva, 32105. **JAFFA:** Leria, 72 Sderot Yerushalayim, 82993. **(From 7 p.m. to midnight):** Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24553. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda 23535. Moskowitz 25 King George, 62650. Avrahami, 9 Erlanger, 32385. Baruch Shechunat Hatikva, 32105. **JAFFA:** Leria, 72 Sderot Yerushalayim, 82993. **BAT YAM:** Atzmaut, 75 Balfour. **HOLON:** Ribek, Kikar Struma. **NATANYA:** Hanassi. **PETAH TIKVA:** Asuta, 21 Baron de Hirsch, 911710. **RAMAT YITZHAK:** Hatichon, 86 Uziel, 71949. **REHOVOT:** Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 951091.
HAIFA: Rashi, 36 Bar Giora, 68266. Moriah, Rehov Moriah, Har Hacarmel, 81009.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Heim, 25 Emek Refaim, 32730. Dr. Hameiri, 71 Beit Lehem, 26457. Dr. Zarad, 16 Sa'adia Gaon, 32158. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV. Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Garman, 26 Frishman corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51374. Dr. Hareven, 35 Sheinkin, 25411.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 2 Hanevi'im 2456.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Zarad, 16 Sa'adia Gaon, 32156. Dr. Yitzhak, 101 Sderot Herzl, Beit Hakerem, 25349. Dr. Zapler, 13/2 Shikun Sela, Kiryat Hayovel. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV and HAIFA: same as Friday.

Estate of
MEIR NISSIM HAKAK,
deceased.

The following property is offered for sale subject to the consent of the Court.

One half of the shares Musha of the land registered at the Land Registry at Petah Tikva, Block No. 6378, Parcel 41 of an area of 1 dunam 365 Sq.M. Miri situated at Petah Tikva, Nahalat Zvi, corner of Rehov Ussishkin. On the land: an old building of 4 rooms and a hut occupied by tenants.

Offers for the purchase of the above to be submitted in writing within 10 days to Advocates S.B. Sassoon and/or J. Danal, 60 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins tonight
In Jerusalem at 4.50 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 5.06 p.m.
In Haifa 4.59 p.m.
and ends tomorrow:
In Jerusalem at 6.04 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 6.02 p.m.
In Haifa 6.04 p.m.
Portion: Truma.
Haftara: Melachim 1, 5,26 - 6,13.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Minha, 5.05 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 5.20 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 6.00 p.m.
Heichal Shlomo: Tonight, 5.05 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 5.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.30 p.m. Talmud Shiur by Mr. Barsella 4.45 p.m. Motzei Shabbat, 6.00 p.m.
Rehavia Synagogue: Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.
Emet V'emuna (Gan Rehavia) Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Lecture on Haftara: Rabbi Dr. A. Phillipp. Tomorrow: 8.15 a.m.
Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.) Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Lecture by Rabbi Dr. M.E. Artom — on his translations from the Bible. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.
Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.
Hugim Le'yahadut Mitkademet (Progressive Judaism, Beit Hahalutsot, Ibn G'virol): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Sermon: S. Ben-Horin.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.
Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Tonight Minha Arvit 5.30 p.m. Shabbat Morning, 8.00 a.m.
Tiferet Zvi Congregation (5 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.
Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.
Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 6.30 and 8.30 a.m. Minha, 5.05 p.m.
Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.05 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (52 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Today: 5.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.15 p.m. Arvit 5.59 p.m.
Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.
Savyon Synagogue. Savyon: Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

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well-versed in commerce, with excellent knowledge of written and oral Hebrew, English and German. (Detailed applications only from persons with above qualifications) invited to: No. 197, A.B. Advertising, 24 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.

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3-4 years' experience in independent correspondence essential.
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Thorough knowledge of both languages and 2-3 years' experience essential.
Write to: No. 200, A.B. Advt., 24 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.

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IN GREAT BRITAIN
Rabbi P.S. Goldberg of Manchester is at present staying at the Ramat Aviv Hotel, and would like to meet young men who speak good English and are interested to take up
POSITION AS ASSISTANT MINISTERS TO REFORM CONGREGATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN
These positions include youth leadership and headmaster of the religious school.
Those interested should telephone for an appointment: 43181, Tel Aviv.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR
YOUTH AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION DIVISION
The Youth and Vocational Education Section of the Ministry of Labour in the Jerusalem District
REQUIRES
SEWING INSTRUCTRESS
FULL TIME POSITION
Place of work: Kiryat Malachi.
Qualifications: Graduate of seamstresses' vocational school, preferably the Fashion Trades' Seminar.
Apply to the Ministry of Labour, Russian Compound, Jerusalem, Room 214, or to P.O.B. 915, Jerusalem, by March 3, 1961.

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FOR INVESTOR IN EILAT
Complete plan for Souvenir Shop and Restaurant to be built near the pleasure boat and tourist piers.
Plans can be inspected at:
1) Office of Nahum Zolotov, Eng., 10a Rehov Ruppin, Tel Aviv
2) Eilat Town Engineer's Office.
For further particulars please apply to:
The Eilat Municipality, Committee for Promotion of Tourism.

PETAH TIKVAH MUNICIPALITY
invites applications for the post of
DIRECTOR GENERAL BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY
for post-elementary schools.
Applicants should possess academic training in biology or experience of teaching biology in secondary schools. Further particulars are obtainable from the Director, Education Dept., 2nd floor, Town Hall, during regular working hours.
Applications in writing, together with curriculum vitae, educational certificates and details of experience should be sent to the Department of Education, Petah Tikvah Municipality, in a sealed envelope marked "Biologist." Final date for applications, March 15, 1961.
Discretion assured.
P. RASHISH
Mayor.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Concert** —
Recorded Concert (with background pictures): Mozart, Symphony No 33 in B flat major; Tchaikowsky, Andante Cantabile, Quartet No 1 in D major and Rachmaninoff Concerto No. 2 in C minor. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

• **Five o'clock tea:** —
Holyland Hotel: Dancing every Saturday night. Transport: Hotel bus opp. Taxi Israel. Tel 24498/99/90.

• **Tours:** —
Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for the tour by phoning 24061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.
Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.
Yad Vashem Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tour (English) of the buildings and exhibition, 10-12.

• **Exhibitions:**—
Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. Tel 32849. Oils, pastels, monotypes by Dolik (Zurich-London). Daily, 10-1, 3-6.
Oils and Drawings by Zvi Tadmor; paintings by Abba Fenichel and Schmuel Tepler. Artists House, 10-1, 4-7.
Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. New exhibitions: Tel Mor excavations. Memorial Exhibition: Bezalel Rayani. Surveys and Excavations. Exhibit of the month: Gold treasure from Caesarea. Permanent Antiquities Exhibition. Today, 9-1; tomorrow, 10-1.
"Israel Today" — permanent exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma, 10-1.
Bezalel National Museum: Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Paintings, drawings, etchings by Paul Eliasberg, Paris. Paintings by Ygael Tumarkin (Israel-Paris). Drawings by Eleanore Misikov, U.S.A. Glass Ceramics and Textiles (from Museum collection). Today, 9-1; tomorrow, 10-1.
Bezalel Art Library. Symbols in Art, including Jewish symbols. New Acquisitions, 9-1.

• **Zoo:** —
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: 8-5.30.

TEL AVIV

• **Dine and Dance:** —
Delphin Bar 16 Shalom Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 22973.
Casba, Bar-Restaurant, 32 Rehov Yirmiyahu. International Cuisine. Lunch IL5. Aperitif. Dinner-Dance. Tel 42517. Open nightly including Fridays. Foreign currency accepted.

• **Tourist Service:** —
Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 22239.
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel 24825, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.
Z.O.A. House, 9 a.m.—1.30 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens** —
Open 8 a.m.–6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions:**—
Paintings by Shlomo Schwart at Chemerinsky Art Gallery, 36 Rehov Gordon. Today, 10-1; tomorrow, 11-1, 5-8.
Alice Arbel—aquarelles. Dugith Art Gallery 43 Rehov Frishman, 10-1, 4-7.
Ancient glass and findings at King Solomon's Mines (Beno Rottenberg's excavations). Museum Ha'aretz. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.
Tel Aviv Historical Museum, Beit Shenkar, 26 Rehov Bialik, 9-1 (excepting Mondays, Saturdays and festivals).
"Rubinstein Pavilion." (Tarsat Blvd.). Yosl Bergner—Paintings and gouaches. Collection of Israel Artists. Today, 10-1; tomorrow, 6-10.

HAIFA

• **Theatre:**—
Ohel: "The Good Soldier Schweik." Armon, 12 noon.

• **Exhibition:**—
Ethnological Museum and Folklore Archives, 19 Rehov Arlosoroff. New exhibitions: 1. Ethiopia-Profiles and Folklore. 2. Hungarian Folk Art. Exhibit of the month: "Pardon Brooch" from Brittany. Permanent shows: Folk Art and Handicraft from Equador, the Yemen, Bukhara, Tunis, Burma and Europe.

• **Tourist Centre:** —
Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehalutz, Tel. 4876, 67955.

BEERSHEBA

For good food, service and fun, follow the sun south to Eshel House, Restaurant, Bar & Hotel, 201 Rehov Keren Kayemet.

KIRYAT CHAIM

• **Theatre Intime:**—
"Tchin-Tchin," Beit Ha'am, 8.30 p.m.

GIVATAYIM

• **Theatre:**—
Ohel: "The Traitor," Hadar, 8.45.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Concert:**—
Organ Music Hour with Mr. Philip Rgev. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 11.00 a.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Theatre:**—
Ohel: "The Good Soldier Schweik," 6.30; "The Milky Way," 9.15.

• **Concert:**—
All Mozart programme — "The Israeli Quartet." Museum, 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Song Recital:**—
Netania Davrath and Arieh Sachs, Beitenu 8.30 p.m.

• **Exhibitions:**—
Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Shderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel. New display: Japanese folk art. 10-2. Admission Free.
"Gallery of Plastic Art" exhibition. Artists' House, 24 Sderot U.N., 10-1, 4-7.
Contemporary French Paintings. Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik, 10-1, 4-7. Conducted tour by Dr. F. Schiff, 11.30 a.m.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Performances at 8.30 p.m. unless otherwise indicated.
"The Miracle Worker": Sun., Feb. 19 (Kfar Warhourg); Mon., Feb. 20 (Hadera); Wed., Feb 22, (Petah Tikva); Thur., Feb. 23 (Raanana); Sat., Feb. 25 (Nahalal). "Twelve Angry Men": Tues., Feb. 21 (Tiberias, 7, 9.30). "Marriage of Mr. Mississippi": Wed., Feb. 22 (Jerusalem, 9 p.m.).

CONSUMERS ASSOCIATION
visit to "Assis" Factory, Ramat Gan, Wednesday, February 22. Registration at Consulting Centre, Bet Hakranot, Sun., Tues., Weds. 5-6 p.m., Mon. 11-12 a.m. and at Stationery Store, 2 Derech Hayam, Haifa.

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ZVI and ESRA MOSES
Housewives and all other residents of Ramat Gan are cordially invited to the opening of the most modern
BUTCHER SHOP
at 117 Rehov Katzenelson, near Kikar Noah
ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1961, AT 4 P.M.
Another announcement on special offers will follow in newspapers on Monday, February 20.
All clients who come with this advertisement within a fortnight after the opening will receive a 10 per cent rebate. English spoken.

Businessmen's Lunch and Dinner
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Menu IL4.50. Mr. Gaetano, Chef di Cucina Italiano.
Recommended by Government Tourist Corporation.
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Sat., Feb. 18, 1961; 8.30 p.m.
Sonata Evening
IDA HAENDEL
Violin
JEROME LOWENTHAL
Piano
PROGRAMME:
J.S. Bach (Chaconne); Sonatas by Beethoven, Brahms, Stravinsky
Tickets at the Box Office on the evening of the concert.

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

Forecast: Today: Partly cloudy with intermittent showers at first clearing partially later. **Saturday:** Partly cloudy to fair. **Weather Synopsis:** The depression over the Levant is filling and moving East. In its wake cold air flows into our region.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	99	—5	0—4
Tiberias	90	9—13	8—13
Haifa Port	51	10—14	8—15
Natanya	71	10—15	8—15
T.A. Kirya	59	10—14	8—14
T.A. Port	68	10—14	10—15
Lydda Airp.	74	9—10	6—14
Jerusalem	97	1—5	0—5
Beersheba	84	8—11	6—12
Eilat	27	12—19	12—18
Nazareth	88	5—8	3—7

A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

RAINFALL

Place	24 hrs. ending 8 a.m. Thurs.	This Season
Acre	19.3	442.7
Haifa Port	14.1	351.7
Hadera	32.0	405.0
Natanya	25.8	443.8
Ramatayim	29.0	486.6
Tel Aviv Port	15.0	467.1
Tel Aviv Dan	14.4	398.4
Lydda Airport	21.0	396.6
Hatzor	38.8	348.0
Mount Canaan	30.6	474.5
Tabor Agri. School	33.2	343.3
Ramat David	26.9	341.0
Jerusalem	18.5	364.1
Beersheba	0.1	127.5

ARRIVALS

Rabbi Selvin Goldberg, to arrange final details of the visit later this month of 90 members of the Manchester (England) Congregation of British Jews, of which he is senior Minister, and Mrs. Goldberg, for a four-week stay (by El Al).

Mrs. Ann Portnoy, Honorary Secretary of the Manchester (England) Friends of the Hebrew University, for a fortnight's visit (by B.O.A.C.).

Mr. John Sheldon, of London, a member of Diamond Trade Committee of the J.P.A.-Keren Hayesod in the U.K., for a fortnight's visit (by B.E.A.).

Mr. Hy Fish, management consultant, of Chicago, Ill., to advise the Israel Management Centre, under the auspices of the U.S.O.M.

Mr. Gerald Blitz, manager of the Mediterranean Club, and Mrs. Blitz, to supervise the construction of the Club vacation village at Achziv.

DEPARTURE

Prof. Ugo Pappi, Rector of the University of Rome, following a four-day visit as guest of the Technion (by El Al).

ARKIA yesterday announced cancellation of its helicopter hire service.

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SEVENTY-FOUR social workers received their professional diplomas at a graduation ceremony held in the Tel Aviv City Council Chambers yesterday in the presence of Mayor Mordecai Namir. Deputy Mayor Rabbi Y. Abramowitch presented the diplomas.

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DAN will next week begin to operate a new bus line in Tel Aviv — No. 30 — which will run from the Herbert Samuel Esplanade to Ramat Hatayasim, via Allenby Road, the Central Bus Station, Rehov La Guardia, and Derech Hatayasim.

100,000 Welcome 'Maria' in Lisbon

LISBON (Reuter). — More than 100,000 people yesterday gave a tremendous welcome to the liner Santa Maria when she returned here following her seizure by rebels last month.

Premier Salazar went on board the Santa Maria to greet Captain Mario Maia, and there were cheers when they embraced on the bridge.

C-o-S Warns Of Apathy

PETAH TIKVA. — The Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Zvi Tsur yesterday issued a warning against "the air of complacency" which he said seems to have settled over the country, in complete disregard of the unprecedented increase in the UAR's military power. He was speaking at his first meeting with the members of the Soldiers Welfare Committee in Beit Yitzhak here.

Rav-Aluf Tsur noted that one of the main problems he came up against, upon assuming his new duties, was the virtual disappearance of the readiness to serve, with every one willing to act only on orders. "The Israel Defence Forces will not be able to exist without a sense of devotion and a readiness to volunteer," he declared.

No Perjury if Sahar's Testimony Taken as Whole, Counsel Argues

Mr. Y. S. Shapiro, counsel for Yehezkel Sahar, yesterday argued before the Supreme Court that his client's entire testimony before the District Court in the Shurat Hamitnadvim libel trial should be considered as a whole and not as a series of separate testimonies.

Before the contents of the disputed IRSO file were revealed, Mr. Sahar had testified in Court that Yeshayahu Yarkoni had not been a police suspect. Following the opening of the file to the Court, Mr. Sahar had explained that he had not considered Yarkoni a suspect because he understood "suspect" to mean a person against whom there was sufficient evidence to file charges.

Mr. Shapiro, in the third day of the appeal against Sahar's conviction for perjury by the Tel Aviv District Court, claimed that a witness could change his testimony during the trial and in such a case his former testimony should not be considered perjury.

He added that if a witness did not have this right, then the Police Inspector-General, Yosef Nahmias, should also be charged with perjury, as in the Sahar trial he had retracted statements he had made as a witness in the Shurat Hamitnadvim trial.

At this, Justice Sussman said, smiling: "Perhaps he'll be charged yet."

Cites Severity

Referring to the severity of the sentence (Sahar was fined IL15,000 and given a nine-month suspended sentence), Mr. Shapiro said that if his contention that the testimony should be taken in its entirety was accepted by the court, his client should not have been found guilty and punished for each of three separate counts.

Justice Silberg commented that at the moment he was inclined to accept the contention that under English law testimony in any one case should be considered in its entirety.

Mr. Shapiro also based his argument on the recent opinion of the Attorney-General in the "Lavon Affair" in which the latter had recommended that witnesses who had changed their testimony and decided to tell all should not be prosecuted.

Mr. Shapiro further argued that since Mr. Sahar, in his testimony, has told all he had known, there was no importance whatsoever to his personal assessment of Yarkoni as a suspect. There could therefore be no claim of perjury, since Sahar's statement that Yarkoni was not a suspect was not in itself important to the outcome of the case.

'Proves Contention'

Mr. Shapiro said that this argument was further strengthened by the fact that the District Court had arrived at the conclusion that Yarkoni was a suspect on the basis of Mr. Sahar's testimony. He added that this only went to prove that Sahar had throughout his testimony adhered to his definition of "suspect" as a person against whom there was sufficient evidence to file charges.

Justice Silberg: "I cannot bring myself to believe that this is what Sahar meant every time he used the word 'suspect.'"

Following Mr. Shapiro's summation, the Court held a brief consultation and then instructed the prosecutor, Mrs. Victoria Ostrovsky-Cohen, to restrict her reply, at present, to the following points:

- Whether Sahar's statements constituted three separate offences or only one;
- Whether the construction that Sahar had put upon the term "suspect" in the latter part of the trial did not sufficiently explain his statements in the first part;
- Whether English law differs from Israel law in defining perjury in view of the difference in language between the two laws;
- Whether the prosecution was within its rights in bringing to the stand witnesses whose names were not included on the original charge sheet.

Mrs. Ostrovsky-Cohen began her reply yesterday and will continue today. *(Itim)*

Publication of Eichmann Memoirs Held 'Contempt' by Servatius

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Eichmann's Defence Counsel, Dr. Robert Servatius, yesterday cabled the Ministry of Justice that he regarded the publication of the so-called Eichmann Memoirs by "Yediot Aharonot" as being in contempt of court.

He also cabled the paper to inform it of his opinion and asked them to withhold publication, his assistant Dieter Wechtenbruch stated last night. (The paper has announced serialization of the full memoirs, part of which were published by "Life.") He said that the defence had learned of the paper's intention from an advertisement in one of the German language Tel Aviv papers yesterday morning.

Dr. Wechtenbruch also called at the Haifa District Court to enquire as to the procedure for applying for an injunction against the publication, but was told that only a Tel Aviv Court would be competent in the matter. He immediately left for Tel Aviv, where he received information "from competent people."

In view of the difficulties involved in such an application, the defence decided to leave any action to the legal authorities, he said.

"Yediot Aharonot" offered "no comment" when asked about Mr. Servatius' complaint last night.

State, Army Officer Must Indemnify Victim

TEL AVIV. — The State and Aluf-Mishne Amos Binyan were yesterday ordered by Tel Aviv District Judge Y. Gavison to pay IL26,000 in compensation to Mr. Ze'ev Warmbad, a local butcher, who had to have a leg amputated after the motorcycle he was riding collided with an Army jeep driven by Aluf-Mishne Binyan.

The accident occurred on January 15, 1958 when Mr. Warmbad turned left off Petah Tikva Road into Ein Dor Lane. The jeep approached along Petah Tikva Road from the opposite direction and collided with the motorcycle at the intersection.

Judge Gavison ruled that Aluf-Mishne Binyan had failed to halt before entering the alley to check traffic on the left.

Judge Gavison ordered Mr. Warmbad to return to the National Insurance Institute IL8,000 he had received from them. *(Itim)*

Sapir Inaugurates Dimona, Bror Hayil Plants

Jerusalem Post Staff

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, yesterday inaugurated the Deco Israel-Swiss Dehydrating plant at Kibbutz Bror Hayil, and the country's first "direct" spinning machine at the Dimona Fibres Textile Plant in Dimona.

The dehydrating plant employing 75 workers will dehydrate 10,000 tons of vegetables annually, 90 per cent of which are intended for export. It was set up by the South American settlers of the kibbutz and Mr. Wolfgang Masser, the Swiss General-Manager, with an investment of IL1.25m.

The Dimona plant has 30 Japanese and 30 German "direct" spinning machines. After the running-in period is completed on March 3 the machines will start producing to celebrate the 75th birthday of one of the firm's main shareholders, Mr. Mordechai Zucker.

Dimona Fibres also came to an agreement yesterday with the Minister of Commerce and Industry to start building a weaving plant which will have 200 completely automatic Swiss looms. The plant will cost IL4.5m. and will be ready for production within a year.

A CAMERA valued at IL1,000 was stolen from the room of Meir Dan in Kibbutz Giv'at Brenner on Wednesday.

Citrus Growers, Workers Break off Talks

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Wage negotiations between the Farmers' Federation and the Citrus Grove Workers' Union broke down yesterday after the Union refused to accept the grove owners' demand to submit two fringe benefit claims to arbitration.

The two points involved were increases in family allowances (from 22 Agorot to 44 agorot for married men and from 11 agorot to 22 agorot for each child), and the establishment of a special rehabilitation fund. The employers were asked to set aside 0.5 per cent of the workers' pay for this fund.

The grove owners' demand that the claims be submitted to arbitration was rejected by the Union on the grounds that it would unnecessarily prolong the negotiations. They pointed out that the citrus picking season was almost over and it was impossible to pay grove workers retroactively, since they work largely on a seasonal basis.

Cabinet

(Continued from Page One)

vernment, to what alternative there was to his forming a new Cabinet. But he had provided an almost identical answer to all of them: "You must ask me this on the day I assume the task of forming a new government."

One of the reasons for Mr. Ben-Gurion's decision to postpone final acceptance of the President's invitation for a few days, is believed to be his desire to reduce the period of formal coalition negotiations. His desire is to remain on leave until he is almost certain of forming a new Government as he is loathe to participate actively in the work of the present caretaker Cabinet.

The Prime Minister had arrived in Jerusalem in the afternoon. After briefly attending to matters at the Prime Minister's Office, and at his Jerusalem residence, he went to Beit Hanassi at 6 o'clock. Immediately after the meeting with the President, he returned to Tel Aviv with his wife, and his Political and Military Secretaries, Mr. Yitzhak Navon and Aluf-Mishne Haim Ben-David.

Accompanied by Mr. Teddy Kollek, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, Mrs. Ben-Gurion entered Beit Hanassi shortly before the meeting with the President concluded. Turning to the reporters and photographers in the lobby, she asked: "What are you all doing here, there is still no new Government?" Apparently eager to return to Tel Aviv, Mrs. Ben-Gurion asked the newsmen after the meeting with the President: "What do you still want from Ben-Gurion? He isn't the new Prime Minister yet."

A communiqué issued from Beit Hanassi, said:

The President of the State, Mr. Izhak Ben-Zvi, yesterday evening received the Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, and entrusted him with the task of forming a new government.

Mr. Ben-Gurion asked for a few days' grace so that he might ascertain whether he could take upon himself this task.

170472 Wins IL30,000

TEL AVIV. — Number 170472 won the IL30,000 grand prize in yesterday's Mifal Hapayis draw here. Number 457448 won IL10,000.

Numbers ending in 4 and 5 won IL2 each and numbers ending in 3622; 8609; 0564; 6272; 4986; 6531; 6848; 3964; 2747; 8529; 7452 and 3057 won IL40.

The following numbers won IL1,000: 200169; 143689; 296770; 214373; 250810; 192674; 413405; 171641; 390936; 104983.

These won IL500: 292466; 468511; 462022; 235281; 243667; 164463; 390541; 432755; 190094; 379807; 460991; 266063; 222390; 308097; 460252; 127011; 472014; 132755; 164887; 226589.

IL200: 471521; 117710; 203662; 179122; 284897; 285105; 365735; 303193; 173921; 497062; 234602; 450145; 317777; 496738; 303759; 484141; 133220; 410488; 176465; 321081; 110463; 134220; 101707; 386048; 290263; 191044; 214929; 229854; 122973; 243917; 409649; 262645; 131582; 290882; 221851; 141340; 423755; 142846; 292886; 163194; 291630; 146652; 162936; 136228; 451376.

IL100: 111374; 305614; 227568; 306699; 322312; 418340; 281597; 145361; 466762; 211737; 436701; 276948; 438012; 448863; 470054; 302572; 212286; 311509; 361824; 464621; 359739; 194231; 189290; 288354; 224691; 306453; 315941; 127892; 327688; 441893; 435274; 397819; 298151; 208045; 189441; 138435; 102643; 461816; 370965; 479491; 314970; 217200; 350321; 190094; 486101; 468080; 105096; 384856; 365263; 401386; 135692; 136212; 265047; 420296; 132066; 346946; 406233; 483563; 252247; 298353; 446091; 403110; 485313; 110466; 233295; 346501; 130118; 357699; 210447; 276940; 246827; 102413; 475620; 353923; 474015; 491247; 143396; 333216; 343414; 400724; 300424; 326506; 122397; 173660; 486479; 432476; 396355; 166194; 342244; 112654; 364186; 141748; 297998; 449248; 127919; 490270; 344636; 496826; 143603; 427195; 406398; 436211; 303685; 370180; 396755; 255066; 118292; 207642; 464438; 127011; 223238; 434116; 185908; 468290.

Nomi Jonas-Rimon   Aryeh Louv (Otto L. Loeb)

MARRIED

Jerusalem,   February 16, 1961

On the fourth anniversary of the passing of the late journalist

Ernst Zvi Laszlo ע״ה

a memorial service will be held at his graveside on Har Hamenuhot, Jerusalem, on Sunday, February 19, 1961.

A special bus will leave from Gan Harris, Rehov Szold, at 4 p.m.

His Family

Tourism Key To Trade with Cyprus

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel is encouraging tourism to Cyprus because it is the only item which can balance trade between the two countries, the Ambassador to Cyprus, Mr Ze'ev Levin, told members of the Israel Export Institute here on Wednesday.

Three thousand Israelis visited Cyprus last year — 1,000 coming to watch the Cyprus-Israel football match.

The balance of trade between the two countries was 1:12 in favour of Israel in 1959. The ratio became 1:6 last year, but only because Cyprus curtailed Israel imports.

Mr. Levin said the difficulty is that Israel has little to buy in the island, while some of the items in which Israel would be interested are generaly sold at prices higher than world market levels.

Good progress was reported by Mr. Levin on joint enterprises between Cypriot and Israel enterprises. Such firms are encouraged, on condition that they do not duplicate Israel industrial effort and are likely to be of value to Cyprus as well as to Israel, Mr. Levin said.

Mr. Levin returned to Nicosia by El Al yesterday after a six-day visit for consultations with the Foreign Ministry.

Prog.-G.Z. Labour Merger Pact Signed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Ha'oved Hazioni and the General Zionist Workers' Faction last night signed a merger agreement, formalizing the establishment of the Liberal Workers' Faction in the Histadrut.

The new faction will hold its founding convention on Sunday night at the Ohel Shem Hall here.

An Executive Committee headed by Mr. Y. Sha'ari (Ha'oved Hazioni); a Central Committee headed by Dr. E. Rimalt, M.K. (General Zionist), and a Council headed by Mr. Moshe Kol, M.K. (Haoved Hazioni) were appointed.

Skating Tourney Off As Sign of Mourning

DAVOS, Switzerland (UPI). — The International Skating Union last night cancelled the world championships, scheduled for Prague later this month, because the U.S. team was wiped out when their Boeing-707 crashed near Brussels.

Gizenga

(Continued from Page One)

fear is that anything could set one off. Stanleyville remained closed to all traffic, the U.N. reported.

The Leopoldville authorities were reported to have ordered the arrest of leading Lumumbists in the capital. In the African sector of the capital, three Belgian priests were attacked by Lumumbists and one of them was badly knifed.

From Elisabethville, it was reported that a Stratocruiser freight plane, bearing U.S. Serial No. 59591, unloaded a jet fighter during Wednesday night. The U.N. announced it was a French-made Fouga Magister twin-jet trainer.

In Paris, French Government sources said that Col. Roger Trinquier, the French paratroop officer who had agreed to lead the Katanga armed forces, had been "advised" not to leave France for Elisabethville. He was to have left by air on Wednesday night but notified the airline that he was cancelling his passage.

Rajeshwar Dayal, Indian head of the U.N. Congo operation, has sent a note to Mr. Tshombe of Katanga relaying the plea of Mrs. Pauline Lumumba for her husband's body. Mr. Tshombe has so far refused to disclose where in Katanga Lumumba is buried.

Mr. Dayal reminded him that both Christian and Bantu traditions are united in according possession of the dead to their families. *(AP, Reuter)*

Olabisi Ajala Jailed in Burma

RANGOON (Reuter). — Burmese police yesterday arrested Nigerian globetrotter Olabisi Ajala after he had stoned the Belgian Consulate and the U.S. Embassy in protest against the murder of Lumumba.

In 1957, Ajala broke through a police cordon in East Berlin to shake hands with the Russian Prime Minister, Mr. Khrushchev. In 1959, he crashed the Mandelbaum Gate crossing on his motor-scooter and spent a few months in Jerusalem.

Haifa, T.A. Vie for Second Place

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A full house — weather permitting — can be expected at the Haifa Municipal Stadium tomorrow, where Haifa Hapoel meets Tel Aviv Hapoel in the leading National League soccer fixture.

The two teams are tied for second spot in the League table. Haifa cracked in five goals against Tel Aviv Shimshon last week, while Tel Aviv — except for last week's 0:2 lapse against Petah Tikva Hapoel, have been playing the best football in the country for two months.

No team can catch Petah Tikva Hapoel at this stage, leading the League by six points. In any event, bottom-of-the-league Tel Aviv Betar are not likely to check Stelmach, Ratzabi, Kaufman, and company.

Tel Aviv Shimshon entertains Jerusalem Hapoel, which has chalked up three consecutive victories.

FIXTURES

National League

Haifa Hapoel v. Tel Aviv Hapoel; Bnei Yehuda v. Tel Aviv Maccabi; Tel Aviv Betar v. Petah Tikva Hapoel; Tel Aviv Shimshon v. Jerusalem Hapoel; Jaffa Maccabi v. Haifa Maccabi; Petah Tikva Maccabi v. Natanya Maccabi.

League "A"

Ramle Hapoel v. Tel Aviv Hakoah; Beersheba Hapoel v. Rehovot Hapoel; Kfar Saba Hapoel v. Kiryat Haim Hapoel; Hadera Maccabi v. Herzliya Hapoel; Sha'arayim Maccabi v. Tiberias Hapoel; Ramat Gan Hapoel v. Jerusalem Betar; Mahane Yehuda Hapoel v. Hadera Hapoel.

Ramat Gan Selected In Limassol Sunday

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A Ramat Gan soccer selected composed of players of Ramat Gan Hapoel and Tel Aviv Hakoah will meet Limassol of Cyprus in Limassol on Sunday.

The visiting Turkish Galatasaray soccer team will play its second game in Israel against Tel Aviv Maccabi at the Maccabia Stadium here on Sunday afternoon. The Galatasaray basketball team will meet Tel Aviv Maccabi tonight.

Ein Gedi Follow-Up Expedition On March 12; Volunteers Sought

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

The second large-scale Army-supported expedition to the Ein Gedi region, where the Bar-Kochba letters were found last year, is to begin on March 12.

The expedition, which will last at least 16 days, will be headed by the same four archaeologists who headed the first one: Prof. Nahman Avigad, Dr. Yohanan Aharoni, Mr. Pessah Bar Adon and Prof. Yigal Yadin. The first expedition lasted a fortnight.

Mr. Yosef Aviram, Honorary Secretary of the Israel Exploration Society and coordinator of both expeditions, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that this time the Army will establish the expedition's camps several days in advance, so that the archaeologists will be able to proceed immediately to the exploration of the caves — which have already been selected on the basis of last year's surveys of the area.

'Dread Cave'

Among the caves to be explored is a large one high up on the sheer walls of wadi Hever, dubbed by the archaeologists the "Dread Cave" (Ma'arat Ha'eymim), which was inspected but not explored some 10 years ago. This cave, and another on the opposite side of the wadi, also to be searched, are considered important because of the location of Roman camps above them. It was in the latter cave that Prof. Yadin's team found the bundle of Bar-Kochba letters. Both caves are filled with rubble, and according to Mr. Aviram "years would be needed" to excavate them completely.

Some 150 civilians will take part, as compared to 80 last year, and there are openings for volunteers. Persons wishing to take part should apply immediately in writing to Mr Y. Aviram, Israel Exploration Society, P.O.B.7041, Jerusalem.

Hamekasher Keeps Old Fares on Some Lines

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Hamekasher, the Jerusalem bus cooperative which introduced fare increases yesterday following authorization from the Municipality and the Fares Committee, has decided not to increase them on three lines.

They are No. 7, which goes to Arnona and Talpiot, where the fare remains 11 agorot; No. 22, to Rassco (11 agorot), and No. 84, to Mevaseret Yerushalayim (26 agorot).

Evening fares will not be increased on No. 16, which serves the Hebrew University, and on the bus to Ora and Aminadav.

10 Months, IL25,000 Fine For Juggling Books

TEL AVIV. — A manager of the Olamit asbestos products company, Zvi Efron, was yesterday sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment (seven of them suspended) and fined IL25,000 by Judge M. Rubin, of the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court, for keeping false books with intent to mislead the tax authorities.

He was found guilty of not entering close to IL1m. of company income in the books that were shown to income tax assessors.

In sentencing Efron, Judge Rubin pointed out that in suspending seven of the 10 months' imprisonment, he was taking into consideration the fact that Efron was needed for the continued management of the factory.

Last year the company itself was fined IL320,000 for not declaring IL1m. in income and Efron was fined IL40,000 for complicity.

Int'l Eye Bank Set Up in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP). — Medico Inc. yesterday announced the establishment of an International Eye Bank.

The International Medical Aid organization said that, under the programme "eyes from this country will soon be providing sight for countless unfortunate people on all continents of the globe."

Dr. John Harry King of Washington and Dr. Charles E. Iliff of the Johns Hopkins University, told a news conference that the jet age and new methods of preserving eye tissues had made an International Eye Bank possible.

Mink Shipment Due in April

NEW YORK (INA). — Five-hundred breeding mink will be shipped to Israel from the U.S. in April, it was disclosed here Wednesday by Mr. Herman Meltzer, retired Vice-President of the Evans Fur Company of Chicago, whose newly established Israel Fur Trading Corporation is arranging the shipment.

World fur experts and specialists in marketing and finance will advise the new company, whose plans have the blessings of the Finance, Commerce and Industry, and Agriculture Ministries.

The plans call for the

- creation of a mink-breeding industry, with a Persian lamb - breeding programme possibly to follow;
- establishment of a processing industry in one of Israel's development areas to make pieced mink and Persian paw "plates."
- formation of an Israel Fur Institute and a Fur Bureau of Standards

Mr. Meltzer, who was recently in Israel to survey the possibilities on behalf of the Israel Government, said Israel has a pool of about 650 semi-skilled and skilled workers, with extensive experience of the fur business acquired before they came to Israel.

Ata Director:

Fixed Prices Keep Customer's Faith

TEL AVIV. — Uniform factory-set retail prices help to stabilize marketing and to preserve the customer's faith in the product, the Managing Director of Ata, Mr. Hans Moller, told the Cartel Council yesterday.

Mr. Moller was testifying in connection with the Council's consideration of the request of the Osem Company to permit it to enforce uniform retail prices on its products.

Mr. Moller said that the consumer's faith in a product would be undermined if he knew that it was sold at different prices in different stores. The uniform price also prevents any one retail outlet from cornering the market and provides a pre-established, uniform, if modest, retail profit.

He added that a uniform price also prevents higher markups in fashionable retail shops in urban centres.

The Council will hand down its decision next week.

The Council also prolonged, for an additional nine months, the legality of the cartel arrangement of the Na'aman, Teceramic and Plada Kderot companies for the regulated sale of ceramic electric insulators. The cartel representatives asked for a two-year extension for the three-year old cartel, while the representative of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry asked that the extension be limited to six months during which the Government would analyze the companies' production and price calculations. *(Itim)*

Application of the theory that manufacturers should fix the retail mark-up prevents full-scale competition between the different forms of retail outlets such as supermarkets, chain stores, department stores, and small shops, Dr. Yehoshua Jaffe, Controller of Prices and Cartels told The Jerusalem Post last night. These shops have different cost structures, so that a fixed profit can be too much for one and too little for the other. If prices are standardized there is little encouragement for creating supermarkets — which are based on reduced retailing costs, he said.

Yekutiel Stern Dead at 61

Yekutiel Stern, former Chairman of the Mizrahi and of the Keren Hayesod in Lucerne, Switzerland, died in Jerusalem yesterday after suffering a heart attack. He was 61.

Stern came to settle in Israel about two months ago. He is survived by his wife.

He was buried in Har Hamenuhot Cemetery.

Rather than get wet, better use Pas Extra Special Motor Oil for easier starting.

EXPERT ADVICE FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS

THE FOREIGN TRADE BANK LTD
בנק לסחר חוץ בע״מ
BRANCHES IN ALL MAIN CENTRES

INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

J'lem Shoe to Open Feb. 26 By Agreement of Creditors

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Shoe Corporation will resume production on February 26, the spokesman of the Jerusalem Labour Council announced in Jerusalem on Thursday.

The decision to reopen is based on the fact that the overwhelming majority of the persons or firms to whom the Corporation owes money agreed to an arrangement whereby they will receive only one-third of the sum owed them in cash, within 15 months, and the remaining two-thirds as shares in the new public company which is to undertake the management of the firm.

It was also decided that 80 per cent of the 300 workers would be re-employed in the plant. Work would be found for the others elsewhere.

The plant closed down its doors four months ago following a labour-management dispute. One of the causes of the dispute was the management's demand that it be allowed to fire seven alleged "trouble-makers." It appears that these seven persons will not be re-employed when the plant re-opens.

Subject to Approval

The agreement to reopen the plant still has to be approved in court. It is expected that this will be done on February 22. One of the provisions of the law is that 75 per cent of the creditors agree to the new arrangement, and an earlier vote showed that 98 per cent were in favour of this move. The Corporation owed about IL1.2m. when it closed down.

The company will be managed by a board of directors, probably six persons, including representatives of the present owners — (the Habas family); the General Shoe Corporation of Nashville, Tenn.; the Histadrut, and the leather wholesalers. The exact distribution of representatives among these four groups has not yet been decided.

Working capital of IL420,000 seems assured. Of this sum, the Government and the Histadrut are each to advance IL225,000, with the Habas family providing the remaining IL170,000.

Tel Aviv Stock Markets

	15/2	16/2
$ LINKED		
3½% Tavei $	93	92¾
3½% Zmudei $	84½	84¼
4¼% Def. Loan	101¾	101½
6% Hous. Loan H	99¾	99¾
4½% " " H	99	99
5½% P.E.C. 57/64	102¾	103¼
5% Nat'l Oil Co.	92¼	92¼
6% K. Hay. III	98¾	98¼
6% Fert. & Chem.	97	97½
Local Author. 58/65	101	100
C.O.L. LINKED		
4¼% Def. Loan	107¾	107¾
4½% Hou. Loan "A"	102	101¾
6½% P.E.C. 57/64	121¾	121½
6% K. Hay. III	108¼	108¼
Local Authorities	109¼	109¾
Free Market Quotations	9/2	16/2
Housing Savings 69	97¾	97¾
Govt. L'n Short Term	98.47	98.50
Basit	117.6	113.8
Shikun (IL50)	81¾	83
PIA	166½	165
50%/50% $ C.-o.-L. LINKED		
6% Ind. Dev. Bank	99¼	98¼
5% Pal. Elect.	94½	93¾
6% Bank Leumi Invest	98¾	98¾
ORD. & PREF. SHRS.		
P.E.C. Stock	826	826½
4½% P.E.C. 2nd Pref.	419¾	418½
B'k. Leumi 'A' Ord. St.	430	429¾
Gen. Mort. B'k. (new)	410	410½
Bank Leumi Inv.	399¾	398
Rassco Pref.	178½	176½
Otzar Hit. Hayehudit		
Registered	348	345
Bearer	360	355
Hous. Mort. Bank	196	196½
Ellern Invest.	412½	407½
Africa Pal. Inv.	264½	262
I.L.D.C. (new)	371¼	373¾
Ata Ord. 'B'	201	201
Ata Ord. 'B' (new)	197	197
Ata Def. (Reg.)	188	188
Moller Text.	164¼	163½
Phoenicia (Reg.)	128½	128½
Assis. & Bej. Bro.	235½	235
Pal. Potash	412	412
Dead Sea Foun.	271	264
Teva	271	261
Pal. Cold Stor.	240½	288½
Paper Mills	198	198
Alliance	23.16	23.20
Delek	331½	332¾
Delek 11/12	328	331
Jordan Explor.	109½	108
Nahushtan	138	138
Fert. & Chem.	143½	138½
Dubek	127¾	128½
CURB		
Lapidoth	4.50	4.50
Naphta	144½	144½
Rassco (new)	165	163½
Shemen	118	113

B: Buyers only. E: ex Div/Coupon

TODAY'S TENDENCY

Dollar Bonds	Undecided
Index Bonds	Unchanged
Ord. Shares	Lower

AS REPORTED BY
UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD
Your Investment Advisers

Tender Issued For T.A.-Holon Abattoir

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — An international tender for the planning and equipping of a IL3m. regional abattoir for Tel Aviv and Holon was published yesterday. The two municipalities are to be partners in the abattoir which will be located on the main highway near Holon.

In announcing the project, Mayor Mordecai Namir said that when the new abattoir is completed — in about three years — the present abattoir in North Tel Aviv will be shut down.

The abattoir is to include a cattle market, and warehouses which will also serve the wholesale poultry trade.

FOUR PUPILS of the Amal School of offset Printers were yesterday awarded stipends of IL90 each by the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club, contributed by the Eastman Kodak Company through its Israel representative, Mr. Yadin Frumkin.

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THE GAULLIST CURE AVERTED TRAGEDY

France on Her Feet Despite Algeria

By Maurice Carr

ONE of the sore spots of Paris is about to disappear. The Cherche-Midi military prison and courthouse, scene of the Dreyfus trial, is being demolished. Its dilapidated walls are coming down to shouts of "*Merde!*," a rude French word uttered with an Arabic accent by an Algerian labourer, who thus, with twitching moustache and waving arms, warns passers-by in the street to keep a safe distance from falling masonry.

Before long, there will rise on this Cherche-Midi site a gleaming skyscraper, entirely given over to a new Institute for the Study of Man. Humanity seems to have left to the last the most important science of all—self-knowledge. Inquisitive though he is, man is evidently frightened of his own image. When in the savage state, he paints his face or covers it with a mask. At a certain stage of civilization, he idealizes himself — in ancient Athens with pretensions of physical perfection, in Jerusalem with claims to spiritual sanctity.

Because man is the most complex of living creatures, he must get to understand the simpler things around him before he can usefully investigate his own self. He even looks heavenwards — long before space-ships were ever thought of, he roamed the skies in astrological or theological flights of the imagination — in search of clues there to his own character and fate.

Study of Man

Hundreds of savants, latter-day Darwins and Freuds, will go to work in the new Cherche-Midi Institute to probe the fantastic biped *homo-sapiens*, which is moulded from such a strange mixture of vileness and nobility, that it can be anything from a cannibal and a ghoul to a saint and an artist.

Among the many subjects which await careful research, is the question — sociological rather than political — what influence do individuals of outstandingly strong personality exert on the march of history. There is a school of thought which holds that the apparent leader of the masses is really their instrument; that even if the infant Moses had been left in the Nile, the Mosaic laws would still have been formulated; that it needed no Jesus for Christianity to arise; that without Marx Marxism would nonetheless exist; that though Napoleon had been stillborn, the French would all the same have entered and retreated from Moscow in 1812.

This kind of argument, of academic interest where the past is concerned, is liable to assume considerable practical significance when applied to present affairs. Here and now it has caused a major split in the French Communist Party.

De Gaulle's Role

Ever since de Gaulle returned to power in the spring of 1958, the Communists have been unable to agree in their appraisal of the role he fulfils. On the one hand, Maurice Thorez, the party's veteran Secretary-General, sees de Gaulle as a cat's-paw of "monopolistic international super-capitalism," who has the will but not the strength to deflect the inexorable course of events.

On the other hand, there is a dissident faction, headed by Laurent Casanova and Marcel Servin, at the pinnacle of the Communist hierarchy, who look upon de Gaulle as a man who fashions destiny to an original pattern. They esteem him as a bulwark of resistance to fascism — fascism of the *Algérie française* variety today, of the Vichyite sort 20 years ago. They discern, in his disdain for his former Finance Minister Antoine Pinay, contempt for the idols of high finance. They appreciate, moreover, the independence, the firmness of his foreign policy. For the first time in living memory, France is no longer kow-towing to her allies, as she did even under the Popular Front Governments — with Communist participation — which yielded so tamely, so tragically, on the issue of "non-intervention" in the Spanish Civil War of the thirties.

For a while, it looked as if the Casanova dissidents were winning — with Kremlin support. In September, 1959, when de Gaulle proclaimed the principle of self-determination for Algeria, the French Communists, at Thorez's behest, denounced the Gaullist initiative as "trickery"; but were soon obliged to recognize, at Moscow's instigation, that de Gaulle had taken a great step forward after all.

Last May, Casanova was awarded the Lenin Prize. Victory appeared to be at hand for him and his fellow-rebels over Thorez. Now, however, Khrushchev has suddenly switched round, dropping Casanova and picking up Thorez again. By way of explanation, it has been suggested that Khrushchev needed Thorez's backing in the Russian ideological conflict with China. Be that as it may, it is clear that Khrushchev is no longer interested in Gaullist France, now that his main concern is to reach an understanding with the Kennedy Administration in America. Only if the master of the Kremlin fails to promote a U.S.S.R.-U.S.A. geo-political pact, will he again take kindly to de Gaulle's idea of a European "third force," serving as a buffer between Moscow and Washington.

Irrespective of Muscovite dictates, who is right, Thorez or Casanova?

Thorez is a bit of a Stalinist (without being a maniac) in his tendency to dogmatize about non-Communists. According to the Stalinist view, for instance, Germany's Social-Democrats and Nazis were both, in their different ways, "valets of capitalism." On the basis of this logic, there was no point in the German Communists going out of their way to make common cause with the Social-Democrats, in order to keep the Nazis down. Accordingly, the Nazis were left to grow sufficiently powerful to destroy hundreds of cities and murder millions of people in Soviet Russia, not to mention the heaps of ruins and mountains of corpses elsewhere.

To Thorez's way of thinking, de Gaulle is a reactionary, who must be left to fight it out by himself with the *Algérie française* fascists. The Thorez viewpoint is shared, rather oddly, by the non-Communist progressives, whose gospel is the weekly "L'Express." Their opinion, one way or the other, has turned out to be of little consequence. For de Gaulle has managed to get along quite nicely without their help. He has been sustained by the great majority of the nation, to whom he has addressed himself directly without the intermediary of the professional politicians, in his struggle against the *Algérie française* crusaders.

Now that the air has cleared in this country, it takes an effort to remember how, only a few weeks ago, when there were some loud bangs in the night and police vans raced, with their deafening hoots, through the streets, Parisians got out of bed to look out of the window to see if the expected civil war had started.

Barricades Trial

A harsh reminder of the realities is still easily available, however, at the Palace of Justice here, where the so-called Barricades Trial still goes on. True, the atmosphere has changed. The defendants, charged with subversive activities in the Algiers anti-Gaullist uprising of January, 1960, no longer declare that they are "honoured" to sit in the dock. Of the five runaways who reached Spain, one, Demarquet, ex-Poujadist member of parliament, returned from Madrid of his own accord to give himself up. Why? Because, he said, he does not wish to remain for ever an outcast from France and because he is disillusioned with the *Algérie française* plotters who are now, according to him, bent on the secession of Algeria from France, with presumably a partnership in Algeria between Christian and Moslem fascists.

The defence counsel, notably ex-Vichy Minister Tixier-Vignancourt and Pétain's former lawyer, Isorni, no longer shout that de Gaulle is a "traitor," nor hint at an imminent *coup d'état*, which will cause prosecutors and accused to change places. As for the judges, both civil and military, they no longer show uneasiness as to how they will be judged under the Sixth Republic after a *putsch*, but now play their assigned part with stern conviction.

No Longer Grim

During adjournments of the hearing, the conversation is no longer grim. On the contrary, it is full of civility and refinement. An aged defence lawyer comes up to shake hands with a half-paralysed but very distinguished gentleman. They discuss the huge painting on the wall, which shows the coronation of Louis XIII, as a baby by his mother Marie de Médecis. The paralysed gentleman reminisces about the high official post he held at Lyons in 1898 — no, no, it was 1902. The lawyer mentions his uncle, the Senator under the Third Republic, his great-grandfather who was a magistrate during the First Empire. Eternal France makes her presence felt.

The judges file in. The soldiers present arms. The elderly lawyer says to his antique friend: "Mark my word, the case is not finished yet..." And it isn't. Only the other day, a barrister, a liberal, 30-year-old Pierre Popie, was assassinated in his Algiers office, just before he was due to appear here in the witness stand. He had let it be known that he would offer irrefutable evidence that the principal defendant, Lagaillarde, now a fugitive in Madrid, had methodically perpetrated torture on prisoners while serving with the army as a paratroop officer.

That, however, is a mere incident. Far more ominous is the testimony given by various colonels, who are not at all in disgrace, although they have been transferred from Algeria to other areas and who proudly acknowledge their complicity in the settlers' uprising. They only regret that their attempt to impose a dictatorship on France failed. And they display, in open court, their fierce, abiding hatred of the loyalist gendarmes who were mown down by machine-gun fire from the *Algérie française* barricades and who refrained from shooting back.

No, France, infected by the Algerian gangrene, is not yet altogether restored to health. Nor will her troubles be over if in Algeria the European fascists are beaten, only to be replaced by pan-Arab fascists.

Still, the Gaullist cure, as far as it has gone, has averted catastrophe and has brought half-fallen France to her feet again.

Heard Abroad

The Prime Minister has staunchly refused to allow any unfair discrimination against his relatives — Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, M.P.

The ferret is one of the most moral animals on earth. It regards marriage as sacred and divorce as impossible — Mr. D.V. Quayle, President, National Federation of Ferret Fanciers and Skunk Breeders

I think the world will survive by the usual way — by a miracle — Mr. Victor Gollancz

ELI **By Mob**

"Eli says if some students think this country isn't democratic then they can't read their own slogans!"

The Stamps of Genius

By Ephraim Kishon

ANY citizen who has not banned the last vestiges of patriotism from his heart will readily admit that the Government needs money. Without money you can't do a thing. Obviously, taxes and levies can be raised further only at the risk of rebellion, so there remain the taxes camouflaged as lottery tickets (IL6.- per month on the average); traffic tickets (IL12); and fines for walled-in balconies (IL100). Now the Ministry of Posts is pitching in with The Prayer.

I am not sure whether the reader has already been honoured with such a chain letter, but it is a fact that this writer is getting about a dozen envelopes a day, all bearing the same message, typed on an anonymous typewriter:

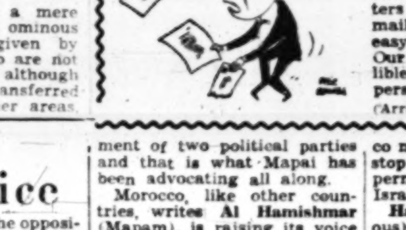
"This is a prayer. Believe in God with all your might. I shall always thank Him and believe in Him with all my might, and He will light my path.

"This prayer is sent you that it might bring you luck. It originated in the Netherlands. Luck is sent you by mail. Luck will stay with you for four days from the receipt of this letter. Don't send any money and don't keep this letter in your house. It has to leave 96 hours after it entered your house. All you have to do is copy this letter and send 20 copies to 20 lucky persons. This lucky prayer has circled the globe four times. In the U.S., Lieut. Optimus won $16,000 after receiving this letter. Gen. Patton received $60,000, but lost his life because he tried to break the chain. In the Philippines, Gen. Ickard died six days after receiving the letter which he failed to distribute by mail.

"Please mail copies of this letter and see what's going to happen within four days."

We have nothing against the laudable enterprise of Posts Minister Mintz, who without any doubt injected the chain prayer into the mail-stream. His reckoning is simple: if each Israeli will send only 20 letters in the first round (but who wants to die like the general?) that amounts to 40,000,000 letters, times 12 agorot — that's a tidy IL4,800,000. To be more specific: even should Mr. Mintz — as stipulated in the prospectus — accord a IL16,000 appetizer to one participant (see Lieut. Optimus), there will still remain a sum that is not to be sneezed at in the Post Ministry kitty.

That was the calculation of Posts Minister Mintz, but he did not reckon with the sophistication of the Israeli public. He was expecting 40,000,000 letters? Haha! What a miscalculation! Hardly 20,000,000 chain letters went through the mails to date. It's not so easy to fool our people. Our public is not so gullible; it's only a little superstitious.



(Arrangement by "Ma'ariv")

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Plain-Clothes Police

Noting that the Inspector-General of Police has invested not a little energy in his efforts to restore good relations with the Israel public, **Herut** warns that Mr. Nahmias' efforts are bound to be vitiated unless he ends a procedure by which a number of policemen, some of them in plain clothes, beat up several demonstrators for Lavon near Tel Aviv's Ohel Hall on Saturday.

Haboker (General Zionist) makes the point that the public, which seems to be profoundly concerned with the danger to Israel democracy, should set its face against the use of "private police," the employment of which is the sure road to totalitarianism.

Ha'aretz (non-party) comes out against the general clamour for a government without Ben-Gurion or new elections, emphasizing that after having gone to the trouble of confirming Ben-Gurion over Lavon, Mapai can hardly be expected to agree not to choose the former for premiership in the next government. The N.R.P., which was least affected by the Affair, is not insisting on "sans Ben-Gurion," especially since it hopes to gain important concessions; the Progressives still do. It would be well for this party, on convening to decide its stand, to take into account all the factors involved in new elections: the bedlam they will raise, and the fact that they will not change the political set-up appreciably.

Ma'ariv writes that the nation is ready for elections but the political parties are not, and everything hinges on the N.R.P.'s decision whether to enter the coalition or not. The paper urges this party to give up its delaying tactics and give a straight-forward indication of its intentions: to join Mr. Ben-Gurion in setting up a new coalition or to call for new elections.

Yediot Aharonot observes that despite its internal rift Mapai has managed to consolidate its forces. The opposition parties, though not scrapping with each other, do not seem to be able to join forces. The General Zionists and Herut should get together since both seem to have common ideologies: if they make a start, other parties may join the anti-Mapai front. This will make for the establishment of two political parties and that is what Mapai has been advocating all along.

Morocco, like other countries, writes **Al Hamishmar** (Mapam), is raising its voice in protest against the sabotaging of Congo's march to independence and it will not be out of place to remind Rabat that a country calling for justice must prove that itself is guided by it. The Jewish minority, subjected to persecution, is being held by that country's rulers. Morocco must be prevailed upon to stop these persecutions and to permit the Jews to leave for Israel.

Hatzofe (National Religious) observes that Rabat has received a lesson on how to treat the Jews from Cairo, but that unlike Cairo it is dependent on the goodwill of the West. It therefore behoves us to take advantage of this situation and arouse Western public opinion against the maltreatment of Morocco's Jewish subjects.

Readers' Letters

EICHMANN'S DEFENCE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — We were surprised at the promptness displayed by the Treasury in deciding to use the money of Israel's taxpayers — many of whose families were destroyed in the most agonizing and degrading way the history of genocide has known—to pay for the defence of their murderer.

We, his victims — invalids, physically and spiritually, of the Nazi persecution — are still knocking at the doors of the Treasury, 16 years after the end of the war, and asking for our rights for compensation, to heal our wounds and help us be absorbed in a normal way of life, only to be met by a stubborn trend to narrow our privileges and to embitter what is left to us of life.

A large part of these invalids has already died without achieving any compensation; a small part receives the crumbs that fall from the table of the State Budget. Not a small part of this is eaten up by the clerical staff, social workers, investigators, doctors, etc. The one intention seems to be to postpone and to put up obstacles and to prevent the invalids from receiving compensation while they are still alive.

The Treasury shows more celerity in granting funds to the defence counsel of the man responsible for our condition than it does in regard to our claims to put the compensation rate and treatment of our rights on an acceptable standard, which are always met with replies such as "the drought, lack of funds, security," etc.

Yours, etc.
ORGANIZATION OF INVALIDS OF NAZI PERSECUTION
Avraham Katz, Chairman
Tel Aviv, January 12.

Treasury Replies

Up to August 15, 1960, which was the last date for submitting claims, 29,500 applications for compensation were submitted by invalids of Nazi persecution. Of them, 10,500 were accompanied by confirmation of the German compensation institutions of the fact that the claimants are victims of the Nazis and that they were deprived of their liberty during the period of the Holocaust.

Of these claims, 5,100 have been dealt with and 3,370 invalids are receiving compensation; 7,200 are being handled at present.

As is known, the claims concern events which happened more than 15 years ago. The competent authority which judges and decides on them must take every action it deems necessary for a genuine investigation of each claim, a fact which causes delay. Today, about 300 claims are handled monthly. Upon confirmation of the compensation, the claimant is entitled to retroactive payment for the time which passed until the claim was confirmed.

When the Treasury began dealing with the claims, the office for the rehabilitation of invalids consisted of five workers and one doctor. Today it comprises 30 clerks and 30 doctors trained in this special work and we are making every effort to investigate the claims at the quickest rate possible.

AHARON KIDAN
Office of the Minister of Finance
Jerusalem, February 14.

Ministry of Justice Replies

As far as the financing of Dr. Servatius' defence is concerned, may I quote in answer the Minister of Justice's reply to a question put to him in the Kneset session of January 3, 1961, in this matter:

"We have a great national and international concern that Eichmann should be fully defended, that is, by a defence counsel chosen by him. . . . I was approached by Eichmann's counsel who informed me that no more funds can be obtained for the costs of the defence from Eichmann's family...

"His counsel also relied on a letter signed by Eichmann, in which he expressed his readiness to appear before an Israel Court, but in which he expects a full defence to be accorded to him.

"In these circumstances, the Israel Court decided to finance the defence costs through a special grant of $20,000. This sum is the maximum figure, i.e. it is granted without any regard to the length of the trial and should cover all the costs of the defence, including lawyers' fees."

D. LIBAI
Spokesman
Ministry of Justice
Jerusalem, February 13.

CAR IMPORTS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — "The Israel Professional," PATWA's organ, apologizes for incorrect information about the tariff on cars imported by temporary residents which found its way into its December-January issue.

The correct information is that temporary residents have to pay 10 per cent of the duty payable on any car imported immediately.

The duty payable by a temporary resident is 50 per cent of the landed value plus IL1.50 per kg. The temporary resident has to provide the Customs with a bank guarantee regarding the balance of the duty payable.

If the resident becomes an immigrant, the amount of duty payable is halved, the sum already paid is credited to the immigrant and the guarantee cancelled. Thus, if duty payable is IL1,000.-, the new immigrant has to pay IL500.- Since he has already paid 10 per cent, i.e. IL100.-, the balance due is IL400.-.

Yours, etc. PATWA
(Professional and Technical Workers Aliya)

AN ISRAELI IN BURMA (III) — By Yair Yalif

Free Drinks at Water-Festival

TOUNJI, the capital of the Shan State is about four hours' drive from Namsang the region of Burma where Israelis are helping implement agricultural settlements. The region is mountainous, the narrow roads twist among jungle trees, and driving speed seldom exceeds 30 miles per hour. A special kind of tree is the holy banyan under which Buddha used to sit in meditation. The trunk of the banyan tree is comparatively low, and its many branches spread very wide; we saw specimens occupying an area of about 400 sq.m. If such a tree grows near a road and interferes with traffic, one must not lop off its branches and may only prop them up carefully so as to allow cars to pass.

Lake Inla, a very beautiful lake near Tounji, is twice the size of Kinneret. You can only approach it by car up to a certain distance because it is surrounded by marshland, which is intensively cultivated for rice crops (two crops a year). We therefore board a boat and reach the lake after motoring for about 20 minutes down a rather shallow canal. The boat resembles a Red Indian canoe — a long log of wood the inside of which has been burnt out or removed piecemeal. Its length is about 12 m., its width one metre in the middle, its draught about 30 cm., its freeboard about 20 cm. The occupants sit behind each other on the boat's bottom, which is covered with a mat. To keep the balance, they face different ways so that they can row in both directions. Nowadays these boats are fitted with a powerful engine at the back and carry 10-12 passengers. Aboard one has the feeling that one is actually sitting in the water. The lake-dwellers use a small boat consisting of a whole hollowed tree-trunk; the oarsman is at one end, one leg in the water, wrapping the other round the oar that he holds in his hand.

Lake Dwellings

Burman tradition has it that about 500 years ago, a warring king advised the men of some villages that had been under enemy occupation to settle upon Lake Inla, so that they might be safe. Since then whole villages, each with over 1,000 houses, have been established on the water. The dwellings are built of bamboo on piles rammed into the bottom of the lake, and it seems that they do not rot in the water. The rich live in one- or two-storeyed wooden houses near the shore, the poor up to an hour's journey (by motor boat) from the shore. The village streets are marked with street-plates, and each house has an anchorage (every man has a boat; the girls use those of their brothers). The bathroom of the house consists of a small pier on which four walls have been thrown up. The floor is about flush with the lake, so that all you have to do is to bend down, fill a pail with water and empty it over your head. Drinking water is drawn from the lake some distance from the village, where the water is cleaner.

Odd as it may seem, these villagers raise crops too. They have brought soil from the shore and constructed beds in the lake, supported and contained by bamboo canes. They grow tomatoes and other vegetables; to increase yields, the plants are trained on trellises inclined over the water. Moreover, the lake people weave silk from threads imported from Japan and Siam. There are looms in every house, and Inla silk is widely renowned. The woollen, hand-embroidered Shan bags are also made here. Parts of the lake have been turned into fish-ponds by means of dams. The fish are caught with nets at the places where they are fed.

In the centre of the village there stands a pagoda covered with gold leaves. We bought a gold leaf for one chet, and one of our Burman companions reverently sticks it on the Buddha.

Pouring Water

It was the time of the Water Festival. According to Burman tradition, mankind is descended from four angels created by the Most High, two of whom were transformed into women. There were two more creatures of the Most High who fought each other until one of them cut off the other's head. Since then, the four angels have carried the bloody head in turns, each for a year. The transfer of the head to a new bearer is observed before the New Year by a festival at which people pour water on one another to wash off the blood symbolically — or perhaps to symbolize the blood itself, for some dye the water red. In any case, everybody pours water on everybody else, in the boat, in the car, walking in the street — everywhere we were drenched throughout our two-day trip: it was a good thing the weather was warm.

This festival affords an occasion for a striking manifestation of Eastern hospitality. The Burmans set up booths by the way-side, amply stocked with food and drink, and passers-by, complete strangers, are urged to come in and be entertained. In one place our car was stopped by an *ad hoc* road block where a group of men and women came up to serve us drinks — quietly, courteously and with infinite charm.

(This is the third in a series of articles. The first two appeared on February 5 and 15.)

'Finished and Completed'

'TAM Venishlam," the traditional Hebrew formula for "Finished and Completed," Salomon Buber, the great commentator of the Midrash, used to write under the last line of his works, and the same classic formula may have been in the mind of his famous grandson, Martin Buber, now that he has completed his German translation of the Bible.

Began in 1926

Even in his early days, Buber had contemplated the project. He began to work on it 35 years ago, jointly with the late Franz Rosenzweig, and now in his 83rd year, he has had the great satisfaction of reading the proofs of the last pages.

The event was celebrated this week at Buber's home in Jerusalem, where his family and a number of friends — Rosenzweig's son Rafael, S. J. Agnon, and Prof. H. Bergmann among them — united in a symposium which was in many ways reminiscent of a "Siyum," the traditional way of marking the end of the study of a Talmudic Tractate. Professor G. Sholem introduced the proceedings with penetrating observations on characteristic features of the translation, and Prof. Ernst Simon concluded with an analysis of certain passages, linking up the end of the work with its beginning. Other speakers were Dr. Eugen Mayer, Dr. B. Uffenheimer, and U. Simon.

Acoustic Method

Buber himself gave a fascinating account of the chequered history of the work and its progress, of the guiding principles, and the great difficulties of what he called the "acoustic" or "phonetic" method of translation which attempts to reproduce in the sounds of the German language the exact meaning of the Hebrew text. At the end of his account, Buber read his truly magnificent translation of the 19th chapter of the Book of Job.

B.M.

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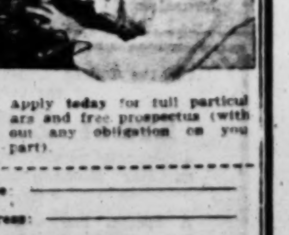

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Dr. Jacobsohn Adv.

University students demonstrating in Jerusalem against the ousting of Mr. Pinhas Lavon from his Histadrut post.

Photo by Rubinger

Prospects for a Narrow Cabinet

As Mr. Ben-Gurion was again entrusted by President Ben-Zvi with the task of building up a new government this week, three of her former coalition partners — Mapam, Ahdut Ha'avoda and the Progressives, continued to maintain their formal stand that they would not return to the Cabinet unless it were led by a different premier.

The role of pulling the chestnuts from the fire fell to the National Religious Party, whose leadership seemed motivated by a mixture of concern for stable government, the hope of significant Mapai concessions on the religious front and a basic desire to maintain the traditional political partnership with Mapai which has prevailed with short breaks since the establishment of the State.

The sharpest anti-Ben-Gurion attack had come from the two left-wing parties which had hoped that because of the internal friction within it, Mapai could be pressured into forming a Government without its leader. But it became apparent soon that despite the dissension of the past few months in the wake of the struggle between Mr. Lavon and the Prime Minister, the party's leadership was making efforts to close its ranks: on Sunday, Foreign Minister Golda Meir and Commerce Minister Pinhas Sapir agreed to join a new Cabinet headed by Mr. Ben-Gurion. Formally, this ends the dissension within Mapai.

The Mapai view that elections now would be detrimental to political and economic stability, was shared by the majority of the N.R.P. leaders and received the tacit support of the Progressives, who have advised their religious coalition colleagues to join the new Cabinet, indicating that they themselves might follow suit some time later.

The N.R.P. found itself in a serious dilemma: the narrow coalition Cabinet now being foreseen by Mapai, to include the N.R.P. and Poalei Agudat Yisrael, would control 67 of the 120 seats in the Knesset and thus give the religious parties a far stronger position in the Government than they had in the outgoing Cabinet, making it an unusually tempting proposition. On the other hand an N.R.P. decision to become the only major party to join Mr. Ben-Gurion's Government might prove unpopular with the rank and file of the party in view of the strong public sentiment against Mapai's handling of the "Affair."

However, notwithstanding pronounced differences of opinion, the N.R.P. Executive was resolved to open formal coalition negotiations with Mapai to form a new Government in what some of the N.R.P. leaders termed an "historic opportunity" for the leading religious party. The main question facing Mapai was how high a price it was willing to pay to be able to form a Cabinet immediately and end the present uncertainty.

On one point both parties seemed to be agreed from the very outset: once a new Government was formed it was to stay in office for the entire two-and-a-half years remaining until the end of the Fourth Knesset's term, even if no other parties join the coalition at a later stage.

The President yesterday received Mr. Ben-Gurion and entrusted him with the task of forming a new Cabinet after a round of what had probably been Mr. Ben-Zvi's most unpleasant consultations with the delegations of the Knesset factions, as this had been the first time the majority of the parties advised him not to invite Mr. Ben-Gurion to head the new Cabinet.

To the extent that the "Affair" may have other repercussions on Israel's political scene, they could also be detected this week in initial talks between the Progressives and the General Zionists on a planned "liberal bloc" which they hoped could constitute an alternative to Mapai at the next elections. The General Zionists even think in terms of including at least a section of Herut in this bloc in a move that could eventually lead to a reduction of the number of major parties in Israel to three or four. If any vigorous leadership were to emerge for such a bloc its prospects might at present be favourable, but none is in sight.

Demonstrators v. Order

THERE were demonstrations in Israel this week — and a debate in the Knesset about demonstrations. The smallest and quietest of them was not an Israel affair at all. This was the march in Tel Aviv of about 25 Africans (mostly from Ghana) now studying in Israel. They were protesting the murder of Patrice Lumumba, and placards they bore pinned the blame on the U.N. African students at the Gadna Instructors' Course held a half-day fast.

Close to home was the demonstration of Jerusalem university students protesting the ousting of Mr. Pinhas Lavon from his Histadrut post. "We don't want Ben-Gurion. Out with Peres and Dayan!" was one of their chants. Some 400 persons participated in the authorized demonstration outside the Prime Minister's Office. Then some of them — later disowned by the organizers — marched on to the Knesset where the House was in session — and where demonstrations are forbidden by law. They resisted the orders of the Knesset Guard to move on, and police reinforcements hauled away a dozen persons, detaining five and later releasing them on bond.

The third demonstration took place a day later, when a group of 30 settlers from Hatsav in Southern Judea came to Jerusalem to call attention to conditions in their settlement. Demonstrations of this sort outside the Jewish Agency or the Prime Minister's Office hardly attract attention any more. What was new this time was that the settlers chose the Knesset area as the scene for their protest. They were forcibly dispersed by the Knesset Guard.

In the Knesset, three factions raised the question of the police's behaviour in dispersing student demonstrators in Tel Aviv two weeks ago outside the hall where the Mapai Central Committee was taking its crucial decision against Mr. Lavon. What disturbed the Knesset speakers most was the fact that policemen not in uniform had used truncheons, that Mapai "ushers" had not restricted themselves to maintaining order within the hall or at checking credentials at the entrance, but had gone across the street to take part in the fray. Minister of Police Behor Shitrit said he had already given an order that only uniformed policemen should be sent to disperse demonstrations, and he promised that any ushers who had committed assault would be brought to trial.

Hersog-Toynbee Clash

HAD a listeners' poll been taken on Sunday night, it would have revealed an extraordinarily large number of Israelis at their wireless sets. The broadcast of the recorded debate between Israel's Ambassador to Canada, Mr. Ya'akov Herzog, and the philosopher-historian, Dr. Toynbee, proved to be one of the most talked-about events of the week, despite its length and the lateness of the hour.

There is no doubt that Mr. Herzog's vigorous and emotional attack contrasted strikingly with Professor Toynbee's halting rejoinders. By the end of the debate, however, one wondered whether any reasoning could persuade Dr. Toynbee of the errors of his ways and of his insults to the Jewish people. He may declare that he is not anti-Semitic, but it was obvious that he does not like the Jewish people, except for those individuals who are his best friends.

From letters received by the Editor of this paper, it is clear that not everyone was agreed that Mr. Herzog should have issued the challenge to public debate. But the consensus of opinion seems to be that while the Ambassador may have been tilting at a windmill, his gesture was a gallant one.

At the same time, letters received at the Embassy in Ottawa suggest that the debate served a useful purpose. Miss Mary Conway, for example, wrote:

"You defended the Jewish cause with honour and restraint at a time when unjust accusations and odious comparisons must have made it very hard . . . Jews and Gentiles alike will always remember with horror the Nazi crimes. May I, a Gentile, offer you and your people my sympathy for the cruelties you have been made to endure. At the same time, know that the new state of Israel is welcomed by all people who know what it is to love and cherish a homeland."

The Associate Director of the Child Evangelism Fellowship of Montreal, Miss E. L. Bush, R.N., wrote that she and her colleague found themselves clapping their hands several times at the Ambassador's replies to the Professor and that they felt that he had won the debate by a long shot.

The general feeling among the Jewish leadership of Canada is summed up in the letter from the National President of the Hadassah Wizo Organization who wrote:

"We were greatly impressed with the calm factual and brilliant manner by which you refuted Mr. Toynbee's statements and the way in which you took the opportunity to present important factual information. By your presentation you have greatly increased the stature of Canadians of Jewish faith and of our people in Israel."

Prof. Arnold Toynbee (right) with Ambassador Ya'akov Herzog.

Latin American Links

THE 19 countries of Central and South America, apart from Cuba which has now gone its separate way, still form the largest single bloc on the international scene and particularly at the United Nations; and there was a time, a decade ago, when the Latin American votes could affect any decision at the U.N. quite decisively. Thus the close friendship they displayed for the struggling Jewish people in Palestine and later for Israel, were of fundamental importance in obtaining the required majority for the Partition Resolution in 1947 and for the admission of Israel to the U.N. in 1949.

The Latin American countries are still among Israel's best friends. But friendships need tending — through commercial relations, cultural exchanges and diplomatic ties, and through the relatively new bonds of collaboration at the U.N. and bilateral technical cooperation. Dr. Haim Yahil, the Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, this week left for an extended tour during which he will work to strengthen Israel's relations with South and Central America in all these fields.

The expansion of our trade with Latin America is hampered on one hand by the fact that many of the new materials, agricultural products and semi-finished goods exported by South America are also the export staples of several African countries with whom Israel is expanding its trade; and on the other hand by the great distances and lack of regular shipping connections. The Treasury has tried to correct some of these disadvantages by according to exports to Latin America the same high premium ratio to exports that Africa gets.

Technical cooperation with Latin America has taken the shape of several visits by American delegations and the dispatch of several Israel experts, particularly in the field of health, agriculture and public administration.

Ten years ago, Israel had resident Ambassadors in only two of the 20 Latin American countries — in the Argentine and in Uruguay. Since then, Embassies have been added in Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Chile, Cuba, Guatemala and, about three months ago, in Colombia. Israel's envoys in these ten countries will meet with Dr. Yahil and Mr. A. Darom, Head of the Foreign Ministry's Latin American Division, at a conference on February 20. A similar conference took place two years ago when the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, was on her good-will tour of South and Central America.

One of the questions that is certain to come up at the conference is the question of establishing additional embassies in Latin America. Several of the ten countries where Israel is at present represented by non-resident envoys who live in other South and Latin American capitals have indicated that they would like to have a resident Envoy from Israel. Most likely guesses for countries where new Israel Embassies will be opened: Ecuador and Bolivia.

Tail-piece: India has only two missions in the whole of Latin America, in Rio and Buenos Aires).

Identification with New Africa

WHILE Dr. Yahil was on his way to Latin America, the Assistant Director-General for African Affairs, Mr. Ehud Avriel, was getting ready for a whirlwind two-week tour of Africa, paying particular attention to those countries to which Israel had extended recognition and even diplomatic relations, but where it does not have resident envoys.

It may be assumed that a close study of the latest trends in Africa, following the Casablanca Conference on the one hand and the influence of Egypt on the Lumumbist-Gizenga regime at Stanleyville, will be among the aims of Mr. Avriel's tour. It is also expected that following his return to Jerusalem, Mr. Avriel will recommend the opening of two or three more delegations on the African continent.

One of the positive aspects of Israel's identification with the problems of the people of Africa was the speech of the Minister of Health, Mr. I. Barzilai, at the Conference of the World Health Organization at New Delhi. He proposed that the WHO establish a permanent body to study and later implement programmes to improve the health standards of African and Asian peoples, offering Israel's assistance in such a programme.

A seven-member official delegation from Chad, headed by the Minister of Agriculture, Adoum Tchere, was touring the country, inspecting Israel's development projects and discussing broader cooperation between the two countries. Among the members of the delegation were El Hadj Mahamat Brahimi, Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, and high government officials. During their visit here the visitors met Chad students at the Afro-Asian Institute, and conferred with top Israel officials, and were given a festive dinner at the Ramat Aviv Hotel by the Histadrut Executive.

The history of close ties between Israel and Chad goes farther back than Chad's independence. On the very eve of Independence Day, in October 1956, a top-level delegation headed by Prime Minister Francois Tombalbaye and including National Assembly Speaker Maurice Taher spent more than a week in Israel and was received by President Ben-Zvi and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion. In August 1960, Deputy Prime Minister Gabriel Lisette arrived with a small delegation and also attended the Rehovot Conference. Israel's Mr. Ya'acov Tsur was the only representative of a country outside the French Community of Nations to be invited to attend the republic's First Anniversary celebrations.

Eichmann Trial Delay

PLANS for the Eichmann trial took three steps forward, and one back this week. On the positive side, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, called on Justice Moshe Landau in his chambers in the Supreme Court. This was taken to indicate that Justice Landau would be the presiding judge of the three-man court which is to try Eichmann. An official statement confirming this supposition is expected to be released soon.

Mr. Rosen also called on Dr. Benjamin Halevi, President of the Jerusalem District Court. Dr. Halevi, who sat as the sole judge in the controversial Kastner-Greenwald case, is to select two district court judges to complete the three-man panel. One of the judges may presumably be Dr. Halevi himself. But he has not indicated whom he will choose, or when an official announcement would be made.

The second step forward occurred earlier in the week when Dr. Robert Servatius, the Cologne attorney who is to defend Eichmann, engaged a Jerusalem lawyer, Mr. Mendel Scharf, to explain to him the ins and outs of Israel law. Dr. Servatius had requested several months ago that a local lawyer be found to help him. This initiated a heated discussion in legal as well as non-legal circles. Should a Jewish lawyer help defend the man who was charged with being the key figure in the murder of six million Jews? Mr. Scharf's answer was simple: Eichmann had been guaranteed a fair and impartial trial. If Dr. Servatius had to fumble his way through the intricacies of Israel law, could Eichmann's defence be considered such as to provide a fair trial?

Mr. Scharf's viewpoint seemed reasonable to many Israelis, especially since he stressed that his duties would not extend to actually defending Eichmann. Mr. Scharf termed his duties as limited to being "a kind of index to Israel law."

At the same time as he announced he would waive a preliminary inquiry (the third step forward), Dr. Servatius took a step back by requesting postponement of the opening of the trial for a fortnight. In effect this would push the date still further back, since the fortnight would end on the eve of Passover. Thus the trial would probably begin in April, after the holiday, possibly on April 10.

The Ministry was inclined to agree to Dr. Servatius' request, for he clearly needed more time to master the voluminous material. Studying the same material, but from a different angle, Mr. Gideon Hausner, the Attorney-General, disappeared from his office to a quiet hotel where he could work in peace, and uninterrupted.

The postponement of the trial would place a heavy burden on the country's hotels. As a rule they are booked solidly for the Passover season. The Eichmann trial would bring an influx of several hundred newsmen into the country during the tail-end of the holiday; and most of the visitors had already made plans to stay on until the Independence Day Parade on April 25.

First Snow

RAIN was again a ready topic of conversation this week. The steady downpours kept farmers happy and tourists off the streets, churned up the football field where an Israel selected and a Turkish team chased a muddy ball, and brought on the perennial observation that there had never been such a winter. The snow that fell at week's end brought on more debates on when so white a blanket had been seen here before.

But there have in fact been many such winters and this February's rainfall was only a little above average, though in some places, particularly in the Negev, it made up for falling behind in December. According to Prof. Dov Ashbel, Head of the Hebrew University's Climatology and Meteorology Department in Jerusalem, rainfall for the period ending in January had been normal in the coastal plain, 10 per cent behind in Galilee and in the Jerusalem hills, and 10 per cent ahead in the Negev. Until the beginning of January there had been a general shortage of 15 to 20 per cent. December, January, and February are normally the heaviest rain months.

Until January, farmers in parts of the South had some cause for worry. Winter crops had sprouted but were not growing. Some crops were ploughed under, but in most places the subsequent rains improved or saved the situation.

The country has so far had about two-thirds of the normal rainfall. The rain which fell in the past two weeks was equal, according to Prof. Ashbel, to all the water brought by the Jordan river down into the Dead Sea over a whole year. At least a quarter of this rainfall — about 250 to 350 million cu. metres, more than it is planned to divert from the Jordan river — runs off into the Mediterranean. Almost everything, says Prof. Ashbel, has yet to be done to hold up the run-off into the sea, to absorb it usefully into the soil and reduce erosion and damaging flash-floods.

Government Sells F & C

THOSE solicitous for the progress of private investment in Israel were cheered this week by the decision taken by the Cabinet on Sunday to sell out control of Fertilisers & Chemicals to a group of private investors in the U.S. F & C, like the Dead Sea Works and the Israel Electric Corporation, was founded by private capital. The Government did not nationalise these companies as a gesture of socialist policy. It was rather drawn reluctantly into ownership by the failure of the companies to find new capital for development from private sources. The Government happened to be the only sizeable investor available.

With the advent of alternative investors, the Government is moving into reverse. From controlling 80 per cent of the shares of F & C, it will now hold, together with the Histadrut sector, about one-quarter of the voting rights, and the remainder have been sold to private business firms, among them the Israel Investors Corporation headed by Mr. Sam Rothberg. The IIC alone will control 30-40 per cent of the shares, at an investment of IL17-20m. — part of them Israel Bonds converted into stock. The Company has engaged Mr. Shimon Horn, head of the Investment Centre in the U.S., to direct its office here.

No great change is expected in F & C's personnel and policies, though it will probably cease rendering engineering services to other national enterprises. Price control will continue only on fertiliser, which is gradually taking a less preponderant place in the firm's expanding output of chemicals. IIC undertakes to market these products at less than prevailing world prices.

Another foreign company has entered the lists — to prospect in the central Negev for phosphates (one of the materials processed by F & C). The American Albumina firm has contracted to invest at least $250,000 over the next two years in investigating the phosphate deposits and, if workable quantities are found, it will set up the necessary processing facilities, undertaking to export all its output. If the scale of production reaches a certain level (600,000 tons a year guaranteed for ten years), the Government has positively undertaken to construct a railway that will in effect run to Eilat. This commitment indicates the kind of investment which remains dependent on Government funds.

The Middle East Scene

NASSER'S UNITY THROUGH FEAR

By Amnon Bartur

AS the Egypt-Syria merger concludes its third year new doubts and tension seem to be sweeping what has come to be known as the Northern Region of the United Arab Republic. What with the strong rumours circulating in Syria about the imminent economic and financial unification of the two regions and imposition of new exchange control regulations, Nasser's Syrian subjects last week were beginning to get a taste of the real implications of the union which was officially proclaimed on February 21, 1958.

A UAR Presidential Decree issued in the middle of last week, and aiming at the regulation of all foreign currency dealings in the Syrian Region, immediately resulted in a drastic fall in the value of the Syrian pound, already discounted by some 25 per cent, although this crisis of confidence was overcome and after a few days the Syrian pound actually improved its standing.

The New Regulations

The currency regulations restricted all foreign exchange dealings in Syria to the State Central Bank or other banks authorized by it, forbade those leaving Syria, except for Egypt, from carrying with them more than 100 Syrian pounds in cash or any other form, and stipulated that foreigners entering or leaving the country must declare their currency holdings. In other words, these new controls have ended the open currency market which Syria, unlike Egypt, has traditionally enjoyed. Explaining the controls, Nasser's Syrian Deputy Nur ed-Din Kahhala tried to justify the step as a consequence, not so much of the merger with Egypt, but of Syria's own economic situation.

Whatever the official explanations, however, the fact remains that while Egypt has had currency controls all through the years of the union Syria continued enjoying freedom from such restrictions—a situation which two countries aspiring to merge their economies cannot reasonably be expected to allow for very long. Moreover, the long-promised economic unification had to be started somewhere: the new measures are widely considered in Arab capitals to precede such steps as the unification of the two regions' customs policies as well as their currencies.

New Constitution

All this has led observers to believe that the celebration of the union's third birthday anniversary next Tuesday will be made the occasion of important and far-reaching developments. Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer, Nasser's proconsul in Syria, is to precede the latter to the region and is expected to pave the way for these measures, including the announcement of certain changes in the Syrian Executive Council. These changes are not likely to be far-reaching, as it appears that Colonel Abdul Hamid al-Sarraj, head of the Executive Council, is in firm control of the situation — a great comfort for Nasser and in itself a feat which few Syrians can be expected to accomplish these days.

There is also the question of the new Constitution. It is not yet known whether it will be to timed as to be promulgated on Tuesday, but President Nasser has already asked the UAR National Assembly to prepare it and a 90-man committee has been elected to do the job. It is generally believed, however, that the new constitution will be liberal in character; some observers have even been speaking of the possibility that it will put the Egypt-Syria union on a new footing, making it more of a federal arrangement than the full merger it is supposed to be.

It is difficult to see how this can be reconciled with the highly restrictive character of the financial and economic regulations issued last week. It is just possible, however, that Nasser is simply playing hot and cold with his Northern Region, presumably waiting for the day when some far-reaching development somewhere in the Arab world would change the whole picture.

Nasser's Way Out

It may well be that Nasser will have to wait a long time before such a development takes place. The general trend in the Arab world these days, as shown in the Baghdad meeting of the Arab Foreign Ministers earlier this month, is towards friendship between full equals rather than towards any kind of unity. Yet this does not seem to make Cairo give up hope: it is always possible that something will happen to King Hussein of Jordan or, better still, Major-General Kassem of Iraq — and then salvation!

Indeed, this is the only way out for Nasser, and Cairo's hopefulness in this respect is hardly surprising. For the fact is that when Nasser "agreed" to annex Syria on certain conditions three years ago, he did this only in the hope that Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon — and possibly the Arab South — would eventually follow Syria's example. There is a very valid sense, therefore, in which the deadlock which the Egypt-Syria union has now reached is the reality of miscalculation not as to the prospects of the union itself, but as to possible repercussions in the Arab world. It is not Nasser's fault, so to speak, that the 1958 armed uprising in Lebanon failed to attain its end, or that the July revolution in Iraq in the same year took an unexpected turn away from Pan-Arab unity and towards a distinct Iraqi nationalism.

What of the future? It is of course difficult to answer this question. In normal conditions, the Egypt-Syria merger would probably have never been proclaimed in the first place; having been proclaimed, it would by now have certainly fallen apart. As things stand, however, this is hardly likely to happen. There are several good reasons for this, all having to do with the Syrian's uncertainty about the future. The Egyptians, who are well aware of this, seem to know how to make the best of it.

Ever since the union was proclaimed, the Syrians have been having "good reasons" to be afraid: Hashemite "designs"; the Anglo-French intervention in Lebanon and Jordan; the sharp turn to the Left which Kassem's regime seemed to take after the ousting of Colonel Abdul Salam Aref and the crushing of the Shawwaf revolt in Mosul; the danger of a Communist take-over from within; and, of course, the omnipresent Israel "danger." It is easily noticeable that whenever the dangers allegedly threatening Syria's existence are less apparent, there is always the Israel bogey to make use of. For it is essential to Cairo that Syria should feel insecure without Egyptian protection.

But how long can this state of "unity through fear" be maintained?

PELTOURS
TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Day	Hour	Carrier	To
SUN. Feb. 19	0800	EL AL	Rome, Zurich
	0850	T.W.A	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Shannon, Boston, New York
	0900	EL AL	Paris, New York
	0920	ALITALIA	Rome
	0950	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1300	EL AL	Athens, London
	1825	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	2210	AIR FRANCE	Paris
MON. Feb. 20	0100	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0100	EL AL	Teheran
	0830	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	0850	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0915	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	0930	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	0950	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1030	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. Feb. 21	0700	EL AL	Athens, Paris
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0820	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	1030	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1100	SABENA	Vienna, Brussels
	1300	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	1825	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
WED. Feb. 22	0630	EL AL	Zurich, Vienna
	0800	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0915	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	0930	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	0950	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1030	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	2220	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, London
THURS Feb. 23	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0750	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0730	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	0850	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1570	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia
FRI. Feb. 24	0850	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1000	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
SAT. Feb. 25	0730	ALITALIA	Rome

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	s/s	to:
TUES. Feb. 21	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus/Bari/Venice/Trieste
WED. Feb. 22	HERZL	Genoa/Marseilles
THUR. Feb. 23	ADRIAS	Limassol/Piraeus/Brindisi

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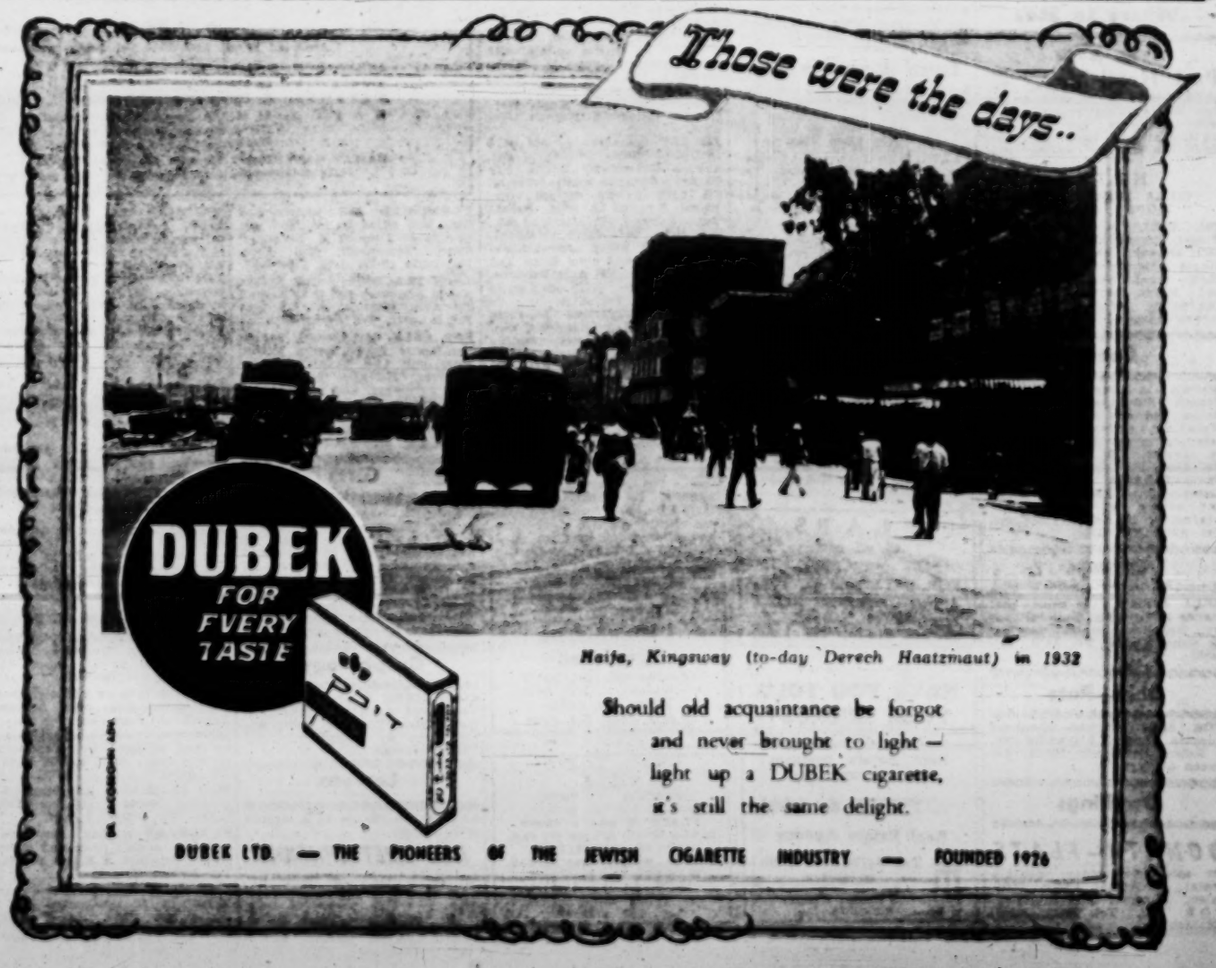

THE JERUSALEM POST **INTERVIEWPOINTS**

VOICE OF THE VOTER

THOUGHTFUL Israelis are asking why their governments are so fragile. Professor Yigael Yadin (left) former Chief of Staff, and the famous archaeologist son of a renowned archaeologist, thinks that the system of proportional representation must be replaced by the constituency system, if Israel is to be freed from the danger of crises. Mr. Israel Bar Yehuda, M.K. (right), Secretary of Ahdut Ha'avoda, member of kibbutz Yagur and former Minister of the Interior, is quite convinced that the present electoral system is the most suitable for Israel.

By PHILIP GILLON

THE Government that has just resigned was formed after comparatively short and calm negotiations between the parties concerned. No previous coalition had a broader base: it seemed destined for five years of productive office. But it collapsed in ruins only 15 months after its formation, due to an internal crisis in Mapai. The country is to have either a narrow coalition or will face the expense in money, time and energy of premature general elections.

Professor Yadin says that he believes in constitutional change irrespective of the present crisis. He considers our recurrent crises inevitable under the present system. "They are only the symptoms of an inherent disease breaking out from time to time."

He maintains that proportional representation makes it impossible to have a government with a clear-cut policy. Decisions are based on compromise, but compromises are not necessarily good. Many compromises, on the contrary, have the weaknesses rather than the advantages of the conflicting points of view.

Professor Yadin sees little possibility under the present system of any party ever being able to form a government charged with executing its own policy. It must enter into coalitions and must make concessions to its junior partners. If political compromises were logical, carefully weighed and profoundly analysed on the basis of principles and necessities, they might be a blessing. But in fact coalition-making appears to have little to do with principle and simply reduces the creation of a government to a matter of bargaining.

In Disrepute

Such bargaining brings the whole process of democratic government into disrepute. In many cases it is also non-democratic. The junior partners may represent a very small fraction of the electorate but may be able to exact conditions and to enforce policy far beyond their strength in the Knesset, as a price for entering the government. The larger party in the coalition has to give in on such vital points or face the alternative of repeated inconclusive general election.

Professor Yadin emphasizes that under the present system nobody can blame the larger party for granting concessions or the smaller party for exacting them. But the impression made on the voter by the bargaining is that there is huckstering and cynicism. Coalitions are not formed according to broad economic and social beliefs: often parties with contradictory policies get together, almost by chance and irrespective of beliefs. He asks what voter ever contemplated a small coalition of Mapai and the religious party?

Furthermore, the anomalous position arises that parties in a coalition government claim during elections that their policies were right but were not adopted, while they opposed the policies of the governments in which they sat but were compelled to give in for various reasons. They appear on election platforms as critics of the coalition in which they were partners. This is completely bewildering to the voter who suspects these leaders of insincerity. The voter wants a clear-cut policy for which the government is responsible so that he can express his approval or disapproval.

A second disadvantage of the present system, says Professor Yadin, is the lack of any alternative power in the opposition. This has been well illustrated by the present crisis. The Knesset may be strong enough to bring down a government but the opponents of the largest party cannot muster an effective opposition.

Too Many Parties

Proportional representation encourages the creation and existence of many parties, although many of them may be very small. A constituency system would force the smaller parties to unite and to form two or three major groups ahead of elections. While this would be a mechanical means of forcing parties to join each other, it would bring together only those groups having common ideas and principles. Thus there would be a pre-election coalition of left-wing parties and of right-wing parties, between whom the voter would choose: he would be certain of what kind of government he was voting to get. He would not face the present situation, where the bargaining begins only after elections and may result in left-wing, right-wing or religious parties in the coalition according to the chance of the bargains.

As an example of how pre-election coalitions work he quotes the English Labour Party, which also represents a compromise of many points of view. But these compromises are made before the election and the voter chooses between alternative sets of compromises. He does not vote blind and leave it to the party of his choice to get into a coalition as best it can. In simple terms, at present there is no presentation to the voter before the election of the eventual programme of the government, because the leaders of the parties themselves have no idea what deals they may eventually make and with whom.

A further disadvantage of the present system for the voter, according to the Professor, is that he has no say as to who will represent him in the Knesset. Today the test is popularity with the party machine, and the electors have no idea of each member's merits or demerits — generally they vote for a party without reference to the individuals. This has a very bad effect on the Knesset members as well as on the voter: the member has no contact with the electorate and relies for his interpretation of problems on the leadership, the party secretariat and newspapers. During the current crisis, for example, no effort was made to establish the views of the electorate by meetings throughout the country as would be done in similar circumstances in England.

Another example of this lack of contact was the trouble at Wadi Salib, which came as a complete surprise to Knesset members. If it had had its own representative, he would have raised the people's grievances well in advance.

A further point made by Professor Yadin was that the present system confines the control of parties to the party machines, with the result that successful politicians are those who manage to please their party bureaucrats. This has the effect of making politics unattractive in the eyes of young people. If politics grew more naturally out of local problems, there would be an added challenge and younger people would respond accordingly.

* * *

MR. Israel Bar Yehuda points out that we must test all laws by their local application and not only by their general principles. What is good for England, he says, may not be good for Israel. Furthermore, a law good at one time may be bad some years later. He considers the constituency system advocated by Professor Yadin to be unsound in general and unsuitable for Israel in particular.

He analyses the system and says that it is one in which a few votes in the other direction can have an absolute effect in the control of the government. He points out that Kennedy succeeded by the narrowest of margins and yet is in the same position as if he had obtained an overwhelming majority: Nixon and all his supporters are completely in the wilderness. In England the position has been even worse on occasion. Twice Labour obtained the majority of the votes cast but lost the elections by a large number of seats, because of the constituency system. In South Africa the Nationalist party came into power in 1948 with fewer votes than their opponents but with a small majority of seats, which enabled it to steam-roller legislation through the Parliament disenfranchising certain voters.

Mr. Bar Yehuda says that the system developed historically in England because there were conflicts of interest between different places and members of parliament represented the interests of one locality as against others. He does not think that this situation exists in any way in Israel. The issues are national, not local. The two central problems of our time are the absorption of the immigrants who have already come and are still to come, and the development of the Negev. The difficulties of the Negev cannot be represented by a single member sitting for the entire population between Beersheba and Eilat, who equal in number the inhabitants of some streets in North Tel Aviv.

McDonald Recalled

Mr Bar Yehuda does not agree that coalitions are only made before elections under the constituency system. "What about Ramsay MacDonald?" he asks. The constituency system did not prevent him "bargaining" with the Conservatives and "selling" his principles. The parties in England and the United States cover an extraordinary variety of contradictory principles.

He does not agree that a constituency system will automatically reduce the number of parties. The tradition and background of the parties indicate that there will always be at least five or six parties whatever the system. The number of parties will depend on the organization and strength of each party and its calculation of its prospects.

"We live in a land of immigration and we are all most anxious that each wave should merge with its predecessors. But we cannot force people into Eden with a stick," he says. For an indefinite period of time there will be differences of opinion which will have to be reflected through political organizations. The political parties have made an immense contribution to this absorption of the immigrants.

Furthermore, he maintains that splits arise from pressures and cannot be stopped mechanically. He doubts whether there has ever been a division between two parties in the Knesset comparable to that which has now riven Mapai. Where there is a will to work together, coalitions can be formed — if Mapai can make a pact with the religious party now, it will be able to do so under a constituency system. In fact, according to his reckoning, where the number of parties is reduced, the large party will be even more subject to the whims of the smaller party in its coalition.

Mr. Bar Yehuda thinks that it is absurd to say that the constituency system would give greater contact with the electorate. All it might do is focus the attention of members of the Knesset on narrow parochial issues. If Wadi Salib is to have a representative, presumably Savyon will also have one. Could such a form of representation be better for the country than the parties making up their lists from the best men available, irrespective of where they come from?

* * *

PROFESSOR Yadin stresses that the effect of the mergers or coalitions which would follow the introduction of the constituency system would be to change the parties completely. "Mapai would no longer be the same Mapai, since it would have to come to terms before the elections with other parties, presumably the labour parties. It might even involve a change of name." The same thing would happen on the right wing. The effect would be that the voter would be faced with alternative social and economic outlooks from which to select.

With regard to the question of how the constituency would be defined, Professor Yadin believes that districts can be worked out by independent bodies, preferably under judges of the Supreme Court. They would also define the voting system and rules. He sees no reason why such a body should not be independent of politics just as the judges have proved themselves to be in the courts.

'Lost' Votes

With regard to the question of the "lost votes" of the minority, such as those cast for Nixon, he says that this generally happens in any democratic decision. After discussion and vote the decision of the majority (determined in terms of the constitution) prevails and the minority wait till the next election to try to gain more adherents.

Applying his views to the "Affair", he says that members of the Knesset and of the parties have shown that they would have been more independent in their attitudes to their own leaders under the constitution system. They would have known what the "country" really thought and wanted them to do. Thus the system would bring more democracy into party organs as well as into the Knesset itself.

A further by-product to the system would be by-elections, which indicate changes of public opinion. Such by-elections serve as weather forecasts and prevent gross errors through lack of contact with the electorate.

Mr. Bar Yehuda replies that judges can be objective in deciding on law but not on matters outside their normal problems. If they were called upon to devise elec-

(Continued on Page IV)

REGISTRATION LISTS FOR ELECTIONS

Notice concerning the lodging of petitions, objections and appeals in connection with the Knesset Voting Register for the 1960/61 was published by the Ministry of the Interior this week.

The notice gives particulars of who is eligible to vote and in what district. Anyone scrutinizing the Voters' List and who does not find name or particulars correctly listed can petition the Ministry at the local Registration Office.

LASKOV'S RECIPE

How to Train 'em Tough

By Brigadier-General S.L.A. Marshall

WASHINGTON. — THE question for the day is: "What do free-world military forces need to do for salvation?"

And the answer given by the experts puts it bluntly: "They need to toughen training, which is ten times harder to do than to keep it tough in the first place."

The witness, Maj.-Gen. Haim Laskov, who is now touring the United States in the interests of the United Jewish Appeal, is qualified to talk of training standards from the detached view of a military elder statesman.

Gen. Laskov left the army of Israel stronger than when he took it over from Moshe Dayan, so he says. But what he means by that, and where he puts the accent, is in marked contrast to what the average Western general staff implies when insisting that first things should be put first.

More At Front

Says Laskov: "When I say we're stronger I'm not talking about weapons count or the size of our formations. We have not built any higher and we have less money for training than before. But we have reorganized so that we can put a higher percentage of people in the combat line and we have stiffened training so that our average fighter will have more wallop than ever before. As we see it, this is fundamentally the only way to improve a national defence."

To anyone who knew Israel's Army during the 1956 blitz in Sinai, the words perforce sounded a little windy. The life of its average soldier, compared to Western values, already seemed forbiddingly spartan-like. The living standard of Israel society has gone gradually upward since that year. It seemed unlikely that the army wouldn't demand its portion of the better life.

"Naturally, the chaps complain," said Gen. Laskov. "What army doesn't grouse that it is getting the dirty end of the stick?

"The fact remains that the living standard of the army during the present peace is exactly what it was while we were fighting in Sinai.

"We lead a hard life. But it does us a world of good and not only may troops be persuaded to accept it; they come to believe that their ultimate safety depends on it. Hard living is the basic condition of the battlefield. We can move to it without shifting gears; knowing no greater deprivation, the soldier is already adjusted. But if we once begin to let comfort enter, like the camel, it will take over the whole tent.

Getting Leaner

"We can't increase our services to troops one bit. In fact, the echelons which take care of the supplies for living seem to be getting leaner all the time.

"The soldier in training, spending most of his time in the field, has his greatcoat and carries one blanket. When he bivouacs, there's nothing else between him and the ground. It ought to be enough; if he's going to move and fight, he can't afford to carry any more.

"In his light pack, he carries a hard ration, and along with his weapon and ammunition, that's about all. Well, we do still favour the item that became taboo in every other army after World War II. I mean spam. Naturally, it's the kosher variety of spam, which doesn't taste one bit better.

"That reminds me. In the field we drink only tea and coffee, and necessarily, we drink it black. But to a soldier, it's eternally surprising how good either tea or coffee tastes, when there's nothing else, and you get it piping hot."

None of the transportation in Israel's Army is organic with the unit or assigned on a functional basis. All of it operates, as needed, out of army-wide motor pools. The priorities, which regulate its movements are as harsh as the soldier's living standards. The haulage of ammunition rates first and the evacuation of casualties second. After that, vehicles are available for the transport of food and water.

Says Gen. Laskov: "When you stay organized that way, nothing comes easy. But there's no other way to do it if you want to cast a small shadow. We do whatever is necessary so that the front of our army will never present a broad target. If we went to a softer standard, we would be throwing away safety. It would cost more casualties, more time, more bullets. If you intend to fight hard, you must not only train hard but live hard."

By arrangement with the "N.Y. Herald Tribune"

Yoga Catches On Here

By Uri Sharf

YOGA has come into vogue here. Some 5,000 Israelis from six to 70 — mainly in urban centres — are devotees.

Jerusalem yoga teacher, Mrs. Reiss, pupil of one of the Indian yogis, Silvarjan Yesudyan, says that Yoga aims at achieving equilibrium of body and mind. A person has two poles: the head (*vishnu*) and the lower end of the spine (*kundalini*), which represent, respectively, mental and physical energy. The "flow" between them represents the content of life. Complete harmony between *vishnu* and *kundalini* is the goal of what is known as *hatha yoga*, a preliminary to *raja yoga*, which involves asceticism and meditation.

Raja yoga is said to be confined to less than 1,000 people in India. It is *hatha yoga* that has conquered the world. This comprises 84,000 physical exercises intended to bring about correct breathing and mental quietude.

Complete Relaxation

Mrs. Reiss' yoga lessons take place in a dimly lit room. The pupils, after emptying their pockets and removing their shoes, lie supine on mats for some minutes, with closed eyes, breathing slowly and regularly and trying to achieve complete relaxation. None of them makes a sound, and the teacher keeps her voice at an even level. Then come breathing exercises in varying rhythm. In some of them the pupils sit cross-legged, their hands on their knees, thumb and index forming a circle. (See below right). The climax of the lesson consists of standing on the head, practised by some pupils for about 15 minutes. This is followed by more relaxation exercises. At the end of the lesson the pupils sit on the ground in two rows facing each other, and the teacher softly intones the word "om," which is repeated by the class in a long-drawn wail. The purpose is to expel the last shred of tension from body and mind. Other teachers have widely differing approaches, each selecting the yoga exercises that appeal to him.

Yoga is said to be an excellent means to combat not only fatigue, but many ailments brought on by the strain of urban living.

Twelve yoga courses are given in Jerusalem by such bodies as the University, the Students' Association, Wizo and the Y.M.C.A., in addition to courses by private teachers. Separate courses for men and women have recently been added for the orthodox population.

"Almost anyone who does not suffer from heart disease or high blood pressure," says Mrs. Reiss, "can do almost all the exercises. The beneficial effects of the method begin to show after a few weeks."

Israelis at Yoga: relaxing under guidance of teacher Reiss (below).

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Discount Bank Now in 'Big Three'

'Young' Enterprise is Biggest Private Venture

By Our Economic Editor

WHEN the Israel Discount Bank was founded a quarter of a century ago few people could have guessed that it would ultimately become one of the country's "big three" in commercial banking. It was a relative latecomer; several score of credit institutions were already established in Mandatory Palestine. It lacked both the British and the German tradition as well as the contacts on which most other banking institutions were based. Its activity started at a time when the economic boom of the early 'thirties was coming to an end. It was not backed by big share capital — even in 1941 it lagged in this respect behind Kupat Am and Tel Aviv's Halva'a veHissachon, although it already outstripped their business volume by far. Nor did it rely upon the reserves and facilities of the public sector which have played such an important role in the development of the other two of the "Big Three." From the outset and up to date it has remained a purely private venture, owned by a group of some 200 shareholders — indeed by far the country's biggest private enterprise.

THE rapid development of the Israel Discount Bank under present circumstances commands particular interest today in view of the recent increase of its resources to IL8.5m. in share capital and reserves (as compared with IL3m. at the end of 1959, bringing it up to the Workers' Bank in this respect) and indicates a will for further dynamic expansion.

A detailed study of this phenomenon would presumably offer us an illuminating insight into the workings of Israel economy and its moving forces, but unfortunately such a study cannot be made by an outsider. Even had many more statistics and other relevant data been available, such a study would present most serious difficulties, due to the special character of the banking business, in which the human element is decisive and secrecy is the gist of the matter. Nevertheless, some major factors which have played a part in this respect seem to be fairly evident.

Pleasing Customers

It can hardly be questioned that private ownership involves not only disadvantages but also important advantages for a commercial bank, allowing it more flexibility than in a publicly controlled body and providing a common outlook between its managers and the business community. In order to appreciate the last point, one must bear in mind on the one hand the dominant role which private initiative has played in the country's economic expansion (including even kibbutz industrial ventures), and on the other hand the controls imposed on our economy until a short time ago and the general distrust for the profit motive which permeated them. Fortunately, a basic change has taken place in this respect, controls have been dismantled, profits encouraged, banks given much more discretion, and transactions previously handled on the official level transferred to commercial institutions. But the very fact that this change had to be introduced is evidence of the frictions experienced in the past. One has a feeling that this background goes far to explain the fact that private banks often find it easier to serve their customers and to please them.

War Boost

As regards the importance of independent action unhindered by official policy, some more definite proofs may be found in the IDB's history. Its post-war advance would not have been possible without the big accumulation of own means during World War Two (its capital and reserves soared from LP69,000 at the end of 1941 to LP724,000 at the end of 1945) many years before the vital importance of bank credits was realized by our economic authorities (and — it should be admitted — before the potentialities of banking in this country dawned upon most private bankers as well). After independence the IDB preceded most other other banks in establishing close contacts and associates overseas, in spite of official frowning. Its ambitious programme of branch offices was launched at a time when little heed was paid to the amounts of savings accumulating in new quarters inhabited largely by recent immigrants, and to their business prospects. Similarly, its popular saving scheme was contrived so as to leave a door open for personal loans as early as 1956. Obviously, as time goes by, novel practices spread and are improved upon, but the dynamic approach makes itself felt nevertheless.

Four other major reasons seem to have contributed to the IDB's growth. First are its close connections—through many of its shareholders — with important trade and industrial groups and with wealthy families both here and abroad. It was this setting which provided the bank with the bulk of its deposits and letters of credit in the initial years, and of late with substantial capital subscriptions with a minimum of administration and paper work. And it is due to this circumstance that the bank could dispense almost completely with paying cash dividends in the last half dozen years; most shareholders could afford to plough the profit back into business — and were clever enough to do so.

Wide Range

Secondly, in contrast to most other private banks, the IDB has never specialized but has almost from the outset spread over a wide range of economic interests. At the end of 1960 industry accounted for 49 per cent of its total loans outstanding, agriculture for 16 per cent, trade for 10, local authorities for 8 and private people (including artisans) for 6 per cent. In financing foreign trade transactions it is second only to the BLL. Moreover, it has branched out into housing credits by going into the Israel Development and Mortgage Bank in 1959.

Third, the bank's internal organization has been geared to high efficiency by close cooperation between the management and the board of directors and by individual attention to staffing problems.

Fourth, the bank's relationship to its subsidiaries and associated companies is based not only on control of votes but also on personal participation in the respective boards, and even managements, as a result of which valuable insight is obtained. Naturally, these policies and development patterns have largely been framed so as to suit certain leading personalities, and it may be doubted whether they can be equally applied in other cases. But neither can one doubt that the successful example of the IDB should be taken to heart by many of the other bank boards.

Present Position

Having thus considered the IDB's dynamics, let us take a glance at its present stand. At the end of 1959 it commanded 19 per cent of aggregate demand deposits, and 22 per cent of the public's time deposits and savings in Israel's commercial banks, 16 per cent of the loans and bills discounted from the banks' own sources, and 27 per cent of the loans made by commercial banks from the government's special deposits. In 1960 the bank's total deposits increased 36 per cent (to IL195m.), i.e. again more than the country's average. The share of time deposits and savings in overall deposits (in local currency) soared from 32 per cent to 42 per cent. A considerable rise has also taken place in foreign currency deposits, largely due to the IDB's handling of fully one-third of the aggregate inflow of German compensation payments. Loans outstanding from the bank's own sources advanced by 33 per cent (to IL77m.) and those from government deposits by 8 per cent (to IL54m.). Investments in securities — largely in connection with the bank's savings schemes — almost doubled, reaching IL16.3m. (not including the government and government-guaranteed securities included in the liquid assets).

The above sums, however, refer only to the IDB proper. They do not include its fully owned subsidiary, the Mercantile Bank, which had IL15m. in deposits and IL7m. in loans outstanding at the end of 1960, nor the Development and Mortgage Bank which had IL14m. of mortgage loans outstanding, financed by IL1.5m. of own means and IL12.7m. of long term deposits, mainly from the Treasury.

The IDB banking associations include a share in the Industrial Development Bank and close links with the Discount Bank (Overseas) in Geneva (which has interests in several South American countries and a link with the Isaac Wolfson group in Britain) and the Overseas Discount Corporation in New York, which engages in financing and also has various trading assets topping $6m.

Investment Groups

The picture would not, however, be complete without mentioning the Israel Investment and Finance Corporation, whose shareholders are more or less identical with those of the bank. It has a part — on own account and on that of third parties managed by the company — in Delek, El-Yam, Tri-Continental (in which the Development and Mortgage group also participates), Samson Tires, Elco (electro-mechanical industry), the Electric Wire company, Albar (the aluminium rolling mill), Naphta and Jordan Exploration (oil prospecting), Israel Phoenix Assurance, and several other enterprises. One may presume that the recent increase of the IDB's capital has been motivated, among other things, by the desire to strengthen the bank's ability to shoulder the financial tasks connected with the expansion requirements of these big ventures, and possibly of some additional ones.

Export Orders For Local Record Changers

Testing of a COLLARO Record Changer before it leaves the factory. COLLARON ELECTRONICS LTD., which is part of the G.U.S.-Rassco concern jointly owned by Isaac Wolfson and "Rassco," have just received orders from Yugoslavia and Turkey amounting to $180,000.

U.S. Chases Taxes Abroad

Dillon Wants Corporate Revenues on Outside Investments

By Alan Day

LONDON (OFNS).—A CLEAR hint of an important change in American policy that is likely to come soon has been given by Mr. Douglas Dillon, the man chosen by Mr. Kennedy to take over the crucial task of Secretary of the Treasury in the new U.S. Administration. It is a change which is going to affect especially the European countries which have in recent years been benefiting from the golden rain of American business investment.

Mr. Dillon was questioned on this point by the Senate Finance Committee when it considered his new appointment to Mr. Kennedy's Cabinet. He criticized the present tax concessions which were originally designed to attract more capital abroad. In particular he expressed his opposition to the arrangement whereby the American tax authorities are able to lay their hands only on those foreign earnings which are actually remitted back to the United States. He would evidently like all American corporate profits, wherever they are earned, to be liable to tax.

There is indeed no reason why they should not be. The existence of the law which allows a company to avoid the attention of the American tax authorities so long as it keeps accumulating its earnings abroad, is a piece of quixotry which only a nation that is absurdly rich in foreign exchange assets can afford. This was the position of the United States in the early 1950s, during the aftermath of the Marshall Plan when it still seemed that Europe would need to be sustained with constant and massive infusions of American capital in order to survive. The situation is, of course, quite different today, when the vast outflow of American capital has disrupted the U.S. balance of payments and caused a severe drain on the gold reserve.

In part the capital flowing out has been short-term speculative stuff, and a lot of this is foreign owned. It has either been looking for a higher rate of return in financial centres outside New York, particularly in London, or it has just been made nervous by talk about the weakness of the dollar. But behind this highly volatile element in the American balance of payments there is the more serious long-term problem caused by the heavy drain on U.S. resources to finance business investment abroad.

It is noteworthy that the value of American direct investments abroad has risen by over 50 per cent from $19,300m. to $29,700m. in a matter of four years from 1955 to 1959, but that the income from these investments which the U.S. takes into its balance of payments (i.e. the repatriated income) has risen by a much smaller proportionate amount — from $1,900 million in 1955 to $2,200m. in 1959.

More and more U.S. companies have discovered that they have at their disposal the very techniques and organization — quite apart from the funds — required to make a mint of money in the European conditions of the 1950s and 1960s. It could be argued that if anything is wanted in this situation, it is a tax disincentive on the export of capital, so that more of it is kept at home to feed the new U.S. industries, which will now need more and more expensive equipment per worker employed in order to maintain the competitive position of the U.S. in international trade.

Of course, the U.S. company with a plant in Europe has to pay the normal taxes on company profits levied in the country where it operates. But contrary to popular belief, U.S. corporate taxes are rather high by European standards.

More important, there are all sorts of ways in which a company which ploughs back its money into the expansion of its business can reduce its tax bill more easily on this side of the Atlantic than in the U.S. itself. This is even true in Britain where the 20 per cent "investment allowance" (in addition to the normal tax allowance each year for the depreciation of business assets) gives any company which is investing heavily an important advantage.

Indeed it is true to say that the typical expanding enterprise, which is ploughing back a large proportion of its profits, pays very little tax nowadays in many countries of Western Europe. Of course at the end of the period the shareholders are left with a vastly more valuable capital asset — and that is what American investors, whose criterion of success is the ratio of a company's earnings (not its dividends) to its capital, are especially interested in.

There is at least a prima facie case for believing that if American businesses simply repatriated the same proportion of their income arising abroad as they did in 1955, there would be an extra billion dollars or so to go on to the plus side of the U.S. balance of payments each year.

This situation has been obscured by the special statistical conventions adopted by the U.S. in compiling the nation's balance of payments figures. In Britain, for instance, all identifiable income earned abroad, whether it is repatriated or not, is taken into the calculation of the balance of payments. Equally, profits which are earned abroad and then ploughed back into a business abroad are shown as a part of British overseas investment.

The upshot is that the official figures for British private investment abroad, something over £200m. gross, overstates the outflow of new capital by American standards of measurement. Or alternatively, it might be said that the present American method of measurement considerably understates the real drain on the United States current earnings for the finance of investment abroad.

An obscure decision by some statistician, who is just trying to find a convenient and practical way of summarizing a lot of figures, turns out to have an important bearing on the making of policy. The Americans have come to regard these reinvested profits overseas as not being American income at all. Mr. Dillon is now asserting that they are — at any rate to the extent that they ought to be subject to American tax.

Assuming that the American authorities did a thorough job of policing all taxable earnings abroad and treating it on the same footing as the domestic profits of U.S. companies, a lot more money would be sent home. This could make a big difference to the American balance of payments. And it could make a big difference, also to the countries which have hitherto had a sizeable amounts of American private capital financing new investments in their respective economies.

Linked Bonds Improve, Equities Easier

INCREASED demand brought the prices of linked bonds to somewhat higher levels. An International Monetary Fund report said to be about to be published about the multiple rate of exchange and export premium arrangements spurred the demand for dollar-linked which, in the course of the week under review, hardened by 1 to 2 points; while the cost-of-living-index-linked gained ground in expectation of the index rise. In fact, a rise of one-and-a-half points, reported in the cost-of-living index influenced an advance in the e.o.l.-index-linked bonds.

In the ordinary shares section the mood was generally dull with only a very few exceptions. The long list of shares which were easier on Wednesday than a week before included the following: General Mortgage Bank which lost some 7 points, Bank Leumi Investment (10 points), Feuchtwanger Investment (4), Ellern (2), Rassco (3), Housing Mortgage (9), Africa-Palestine (8), I.L.D.C. (6), Ata (7), Delek (6), Assis (6), Phoenicia, Nechushtan and Dubek (2 each), Palestine Cold Storage, American-Israeli Paper, Alliance Tire, Jordan Exploration and a few others were also down 2 or 3 points.

On the other hand Bank Leumi shares, Otzar Hityashvut, Palestine Electric Ordinary stock, Teva, Palestine Potash, Fertilizers and Chemicals and on the free market, Yam Hamelah showed some advances during the week. The Palestine Potash and Yam Hamelah issues continued their advance until Tuesday, probably in expectation of a favourable settlement of the World Bank loan despite the breakdown in negotiations with the two American banking firms. On Wednesday, however, a rather sharp setback brought prices down from their all-time peaks.

Another speculative move was set off in Fertilizers and Chemicals shares which touched a high level of 150 per cent on Tuesday, withdrawing by some seven points on Wednesday. The sale of the controlling interest of this company to foreign investors and an expected new issue of some IL3m. — even if this flotation is based on preferential rights to existing shareholders — could hardly justify such a high price for these shares even if one takes the 7 per cent earning guarantee and growth possibilities into consideration.

The easy equities market may partly be ascribed to the impending flotation of two new issues. One of these comprises IL700,000 in ordinary shares, to be floated at 110 per cent by the Development and Mortgage Bank, a company owned jointly by a South American group of investors and the Discount Bank. The subscription list will probably be closed with Banks on February 20 and by the Company in the early morning of February 21. The second flotation, as mentioned in our report last week, is an issue of IL3m. by Solel Boneh's Building and Public Works successor company, offering 10 per cent Preferred Ordinary shares at 150 per cent for Registered stock and 151½ per cent for bearer stock.

Wall Street Fluctuates

After some fluctuations during the week the Dow Jones Averages for 20 industrials stood at 648.89 on February 15 as against 643.94 a week earlier and a low of 637.04 on February 13.

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Economic News in Brief

Belgium's Predicament

WHILE the new austerity regime in Belgium has been adopted in consequence of the loss of the Congo, its real causes are seen in the pressing need to reform the country's economy.

Belgium's balance of payments is expected to turn negative due to the loss of about $200m. a year of revenue derived from dividends, transport, trade, tourism, etc. in her former colony, but the loss could be offset by expanding export, air traffic, etc., had not Belgium's industry been in poor shape. The equipment of many plants is hopelessly obsolete, as well as the production methods, and little attention is devoted to research and modernization.

Moreover, Belgium's main industries — textiles, coal, steel, railway equipment, etc. — face keen international competition which makes itself increasingly felt as the country's protective tariff is dismantled in keeping with the Common Market plan. The importance of this fact becomes clear when one bears in ming that export accounted for 42 per cent of Belgium's national income in 1959. The unemployment rate remains 4.5 per cent (and more in the south), and any progress in modernization or the closing of inefficient plants and coal mines must lead to additional dismissals.

One main aim of the controversial law which led to the strike is to step up the rate of economic growth from the current 2.3 per cent a year to about 4 per cent, but this can only be achieved if the volume of investment is increased. As a matter of fact, Belgium's investment rate is one of the lowest among industrial nations, although its rate of personal saving is very high — almost nine per cent of the national income. A large part of the savings is absorbed by the perennial government deficit, which amounted to Bfr. 24,000m. ($480m.) in 1960 and is likely to increase by another $200m. on account of compensation and rehabilitation payments stemming from the loss of the Congo. About 40 per cent of the deficit are due to subsidies paid to the coal and other declining industries, and thus little is left for new productive investments.

Egyptian Cotton

● Figures published in Cairo recently show that 1959/60 was one of Egypt's best cotton seasons. The total crop added up to 10,175,000 cantars (1 cantar=45 kilo). Exports exceeded 8,000,000 cantars, with the Communist bloc accounting for more than half and the U.S.S.R. alone taking over 1,300,000 cantars. The Soviets were followed by Czechoslovakia, India and China, the U.S. coming in fifth after increasing its purchases 15 times over the preceding season. The two Germanies together bought almost 750,000 cantars. Altogether the Western countries increased their purchases from 1,800,000 cantars to 3,200,000, while the Communist states raised them from 3,700,000 to to 4,200,000.

Greek Shipyard

● The first large merchant ship built in Greece has been launched from the new shipyard of the Hellenic Shipyard Company at Skaramanga near Athens. The ship is a 25,000 deadweight tons oil-tanker of the Niarchos fleet. The ship was built according to the specifications of the American Bureau of Shipping. The Skaramanga shipyard consists of two modern floating dry-docks — one capable of accommodating ships up to 50,000 deadweight tons, and the other able to take vessels up to 27,000 tons. So far $18m. has been spent on the venture by Mr. Niarchos; it is anticipated that a further $2m. will be needed to complete the installations. The yard is expected to be used primarily for the repair of tankers and dry cargo vessels. It will probably prove to be a formidable competitor to the Bailey yard at Malta and to the Italian Palermo yard, as initial lack of experience and lower productivity will be offset by low labour costs.

Super Switch

● A super-speed electronic switch, that can more than double the output of today's computers, has been demonstrated by Raytheon Company's Semiconductor Division, it was announced today. The switch turns off or on in less than one-thousandth of a millionth of a second, making it the fastest switch known to be in existence. The device incorporates Raytheon's avalanche mode silicon transistor in a flat strip of a special conductive material called microwave strip transmission line. Previous transistors of this type have not operated within frequencies high enough to use microwave strip transmission line effectively.

U.K. Imports From Israel Down

UNITED Kingdom imports from Israel during the first 11 months of 1960 showed a drop of some (600,000, according to figures published in the Anglo-Israel Trade Journal. Israel's exports to the U.K. in that period totalled £14,069,000 compared with £14,649,000 in 1959.

U.K. exports to Israel showed a slight drop.

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Poultry Planners' Problems

ECONOMIC COMMENT

IT was to be expected that the drastic reduction programme ordered for the poultry industry would meet with protests, but the extent of the opposition seems to have surprised our planning authorities. As a result, some minor changes have been made in the original scheme, and the quotas allocated for the "young" hill settlements have been increased, mainly at the expense of "non-farmer" poultry raisers, for whom a ceiling of 1,000 laying hens is to be introduced (as compared with a ceiling of 1,500 hens per "farmer" grower). However, other producers, both rural (officially labelled "farmer") or suburban, who have been left outside the quota system thus doomed to extinction, will not easily be placated, and although they have committed the sin of marketing their produce outside the official channels controlled by the statutory Poultry Council their grievances will have to be given some hearing.

No one can tell at the moment what this will amount to, for, notwithstanding all the planning and control measures, the industry's actual stand is far from clear. The new programme, to come into effect in April, provides for a total supply of eggs 23 per cent below the planned deliveries of the 1959/60 season but few outsiders realize what this means in practice. In December 1960 egg deliveries to the Poultry Board stations amounted to 109m., i.e. 66 per cent more than in December 1959, but it is quite possible that the peak has not been reached as yet. The reduction programme has been based on the assumption that the industry's current production potential is about 1,250m. eggs a year, but many experts put it at 1,500m. at least.

In order to safeguard the income of "young" settlements which would not easily find alternative earnings, their quotas have been set so as to allow for an actual increase in egg production, but to that end the quotas of the veteran settlements have been set at less than one half of their current output, and the "non-planned" producers have been given no quotas at all. Such a programme may look neat and reasonable on paper, but whether it will work in practice is another question.

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THE question refers, moreover, not only to the quotas fixed for the various sectors of the poultry industry, but also to the basic ideas underlying the new system. While on the face of it its aim is to balance egg supply and demand, a closer look shows that its real intent is to foil the economic forces working through the market. The individual production quotas are to be set by administrative discretion guided by reasons which have little to do with production costs, efficiency, invested capital, or similar economic criteria. And they are to be guarded by a triple chain of administrative measures: a subsidy of 1.5 agora (which will be paid for quota eggs only); rations of imported fodder; and control of the supply of hatching eggs. In theory, a grower will be permitted to operate outside the system. But the authorities take it for granted that few producers could be so efficient as to survive against these administrative handicaps, for the planned supply will cover all the expected local demand, which experience has shown to be affected little even by eventual price decreases.

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HAD the aim been only to prevent production from exceeding demand, with the resultant loss of resources, the elaborate control apparatus would not indeed be required. But the authorities fear that free competition, leading to elimination of the least efficient producers, would turn first and foremost against the "young" settlements. Thus in the last resort, the control system is aimed at supporting these high-cost poultry growers.

But is this support really necessary? And if so, must it be so heavy-handed? There is no doubt that several — though far from all — veteran growers are producing at lower cost than the "young" ones, but they are also used to much higher earnings per work day and to higher profits on the invested capital. It is true that the hill settlements have few agricultural alternatives besides poultry. But just because of this they are certain to stick to this industry even when egg prices drop to a level that will force many a veteran settlement with better farming resources to shift over to other crops. Moreover, if there is a need to give the "young" settlements a special treatment, why not apply the simple device of giving them the exclusive right of delivery for export, which is in any case maintained only in order to provide a subsidized outlet for the surplus eggs? We could then hope that at least on the local market sound competition would develop, leading to the survival of the fittest.

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BUT the gravest objection to the new system is that it is not radical enough even by its own precepts. For the floor price it envisages is based on cost calculations which may be right under normal conditions, but not in an over-expanded industry, with investments that have already been made and would have to be written off as a loss. One has to remember that investments in poultry growing amount to IL120 per laying hen, i.e. to IL30,000 and more for a grower who is fully dependent on this production line. One can hardly assume that investments of such magnitude will go overboard without an attempt to continue production even without a quota and at a temporary loss. But, if many farmers adopt this policy, the result will be the underselling of "planned" producers — and continued surpluses. Moreover, the planned slaughtering of surplus hens is proceeding so slowly that its effect will hardly become noticeable in the near future.

With just a month left before the new scheme officially begins, a lot of problems are hanging fire and clear thinking is more necessary than ever.

CIVIL SERVANTS FROM CONGO AND TOGOLAND STUDY POSTAL SERVICE

By Philip Gillon

CHAOS and confusion are reported from different parts of the Congo; in the magnificent building alongside New York's East River the statesmen of the world are frantically debating what steps they should take to avoid anarchy in the heart of Africa. Outside Natanya's "Galei Hasharon" Hotel three flags are flying: those of Israel, the Congo and Togo; inside the hotel, 16 Congolese and 5 men from Togo are listening with grave attention to a lecture on the organization of Israel's Post Office.

The 21 students are all clerks in their home countries. Most of them are in their late twenties or early thirties: one man is 43, and is in Israel on a course together with his son. They are studying Public Administration under the auspices of Israel's Productivity Institute and the Department of International Cooperation. Whatever happens eventually in the power struggle for control of the Congo, it is on men like these that the country must ultimately depend if it is to become a going concern. The position in Togo is happily quite different, but there, also, as everywhere in Africa, there is a critical need for a trained civil service.

The students have taken over the "Galei Hasharon" for four months as a "boarding school": they sleep, eat and learn at the hotel. Their courses are devoted to the elements of the philosophy of public administration as well as the actual practice of it.

The courses are covering all aspects of government and municipal work in Israel, with emphasis on budgeting, development programmes and the economic problems of new states. The lecturers include professors and other leading experts from the University in Jerusalem, and the Haifa Technion, as well as high-ranking civil servants. The language of instruction is French. The curriculum provides for lectures from eight in the morning until five in the afternoon.

Ask for More

"The pressure is very great," says Aric Semo, director of the course. "They are trying to cram a year's study into four months. But we can't give them enough: they keep asking for additional lectures."

When they have completed their instruction in the theory of Israel's public administration, the students will be taken around Israel to examine various Government and municipal administrations in practice. They will sit together with the local civil servants and will see how they cope with their day-to-day problems, and whether they are applying in fact the philosophy and tenets of a good civil service.

After this experience of what it is like to be a civil servant in Israel, they will test the bureaucracy from the receiving end, that of the public. They will visit private citizens and will question them about their opinions of the civil service, its shortcomings and achievements. Is it civil? Is the refuse being cleared? How long does it take to get through a trunk call? What does it feel like to be a taxpayer?

For relaxation the visitors have formed groups engaged in the arts, the dance and drama; they are served by five social instructors apart from their lectures. They have been taught 150 words of basic Hebrew so as to be able to converse freely with any Israelis who happen to know the same words. They visit people in Natanya and the locals join them in parties at their hotel. All of them are devout Christians, for whom trips to places like Nazareth are like the fulfilment of impossible dreams.

So is the chance to learn the elements of stable government. They will form the all-important middle echelons on which their countries must depend for law, order and development.

This is the third of a series of articles. The others appeared on January 27, and Feb. 10.

Reader's Letter

Sun Heaters Claimed More Economic Than Electric Boilers

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — You published an interesting and good article about Solar Water Heaters, in your issue of February 10. We would like to correct several points which we think are of major importance to future users of solar water heaters and change the facts much in favour of our product.

a) The comparison between a 120-litre electric boiler and a 200-litre solar heater with two collectors does not give the correct relation, since the latter will heat and store considerably more hot water than the former.

b) The cost price of IL200.- for an installed electric boiler is too low, since prices vary between IL200.- and IL280.- On the other hand, the price of IL790.- for a Sun Heater is the maximum price for a unit which will supply much more water than the 120-litre electric boiler. The price of comparable units would be IL650.- to IL850.-; thus the basis would be IL250.- and IL600.- respectively.

c) Our Sun Heaters are sold on easy instalment terms.

d) Accepting eight years as the lifespan of both electric and solar heaters, your correspondent should have mentioned that, after this period, the defective part which has to be replaced is the same (the inner boiler) in both cases, and approximately the same price (IL90.- to IL100.-), which would represent 40 per cent of the initial investment for an electric boiler, but only 15 per cent for a sun heater. This fact changes the calculation of depreciation much in favour of the Sun Heater.

Yours, etc.,

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Managing Director

Tel Aviv, February 12.

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REVOLUTION in ELECTRONICS

Competition, New Techniques, Demand Switch to Mass Production

By Y. Shehori

Secretary, Israel Electronics Manufacturers' Association

THE decision of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to encourage the development of the electronics industry with a view to saving and earning foreign currency seems very sound. Yet until now research and development in this vital field have lagged due to lack of government finance, even though this industry has such natural advantages as a low raw material input, a vast range of possible products, an ever-expanding world demand — and the employment of skilled and semi-skilled labour, which is relatively cheap and readily available in Israel.

Nor has the Government done its purchasing in Israel: on the contrary, it has supplied practically all of its defence and communications needs out of imports. Yet the electronics industry is very clearly in need of encouragement.

In 1950 electronics was a minor industry, producing radio and communications apparatus and experimenting with television techniques. The British discovery of radar, besides winning the Battle of Britain, placed a new technique of control into mankind's hands, and today atomic energy, high-speed flight, space travel, automation of industry, isotope techniques in medicine and agriculture, cannot function without electronics.

As the primary applications of the new techniques were military the necessary finance for research was governmental. But the rate and range of these research programmes rapidly grew far beyond the facilities available to government laboratories and scientific institutions, and almost from the start electronics firms conducted research and development programmes for the government. Civil application in many fields soon followed military development, and the marketing of new products created in turn a growing demand which stimulated production; and this process was largely responsible for the tremendous acceleration in the development of the industry from 1948-1955.

T.V. Production

In the radio and television industry, a similar expansion has taken place, but for different reasons: since the invention of the transistor in 1948 and its subsequent influence on decreasing the size of radio receivers, tape recorders and gramophones, there has been no revolution in techniques. The industry, being practically static technically, has concentrated on refinements and competitive prices to increase sales; and this trend has led to the introduction of mass-production techniques, up to fully automated levels.

Today all electronics producers are thus in need of capital — radio and television manufacturers must use mass-production techniques in order to compete on world markets; and the producers of electronic equipment vitally need constant research and development programmes in order to keep ahead of the field in the marketing of new or improved products. Abroad, the capital required for these objects has proved prohibitive to the smaller firms, many of which disappeared or were amalgamated into larger groupings. Israel's relatively small firms have been reduced to bridge the development gap as best they can by manufacturing under licence or by pirating.

The Israel Electronics Manufacturers Association for Research and Development, the roof organization of the industry, is attempting to improve this situation by adjusting the resources of the scientific institutions in research and development to the needs of the industry, so that prototypes of marketable new products will be developed; by attracting foreign investments — both know-how and finance; by publicizing the low cost of electronic equipment production in this country and the availability of trained manpower; and finally, by insisting on high-quality production through the development of standards and quality control to influence Government agencies to buy Israel products instead of foreign equipment.

New Fillip needed

This campaign is arousing interest, to judge by the fact that three major foreign investments were made in private Israel electronics plants during 1960, and that through the Israel Aviation Industry (Bedek), the Government too has gone into the electronics industry. The conclusive fillip to the industry is yet to come, — the development of some entirely new electronic technique which would put us at the head of the market, instead of at its tail.

The radio firms, on the other hand, have been living in a fool's paradise: the Government has banned the import of radio sets for the past ten years. The domestic demand for radios, due to immigration and the rise in the standard of living, has increased from year to year, thus encouraging the entrance of more and more manufacturers into the field, most of them producing a full range of models. In 1959 the market reached its peak and began to level off. The Government, in its search for revenue, regards radio as a luxury item and taxes mercilessly both components and finished goods, so that in the end a conventional set costs the consumer about IL8 per dollar, and a transistor set about IL10 per dollar.

The production range of components has been diversified, but otherwise, the industry has not developed. Television has not yet put in its appearance, and the radio market suffers from the competition of cheap smuggled Japanese sets. Manufacturers, beginning to worry about the flattening sales curve, are starting to look seriously into export possibilities, but here they find that even when their products are good enough and refined enough the prices are too high because of short runs and old-fashioned production methods.

The development of the radio industry is a complex problem. It is easy to tell firms to amalgamate and to go over to mass-production methods, but no entity likes to renounce its sovereignty. The scales will probably be tipped when it is decided to set up a television service in this country, possibly forcing the Government to impose standardized mass-production methods in its search for a mass-appeal receiver at an acceptable price that could still be profitably taxed.

Mass-Production

IEMA, however, is not relying solely on this. The Association is endeavouring to find additional means of persuading the radio industry to go over to mass-production. It is conducting market research abroad, particularly in Africa, both for finished goods and for components; and it is pressing the Government to rationalize its tax policy in order to cheapen and boost production, particularly in the transistor field.

Thus, provided that the industry itself is prepared to invest capital in new production techniques and to risk initial losses on export orders; provided that Israel brains, in combination with foreign know-how, will take the leap forward to new techniques; provided that labour rates do not rise to Western European or U.S. levels; and provided that the Government does not kill the goose by over-severe taxation, the prospects of building up a major electronics industry are eminently practical.

ENGINEERS CONVENTION AT TECHNION

By DAVID COHEN

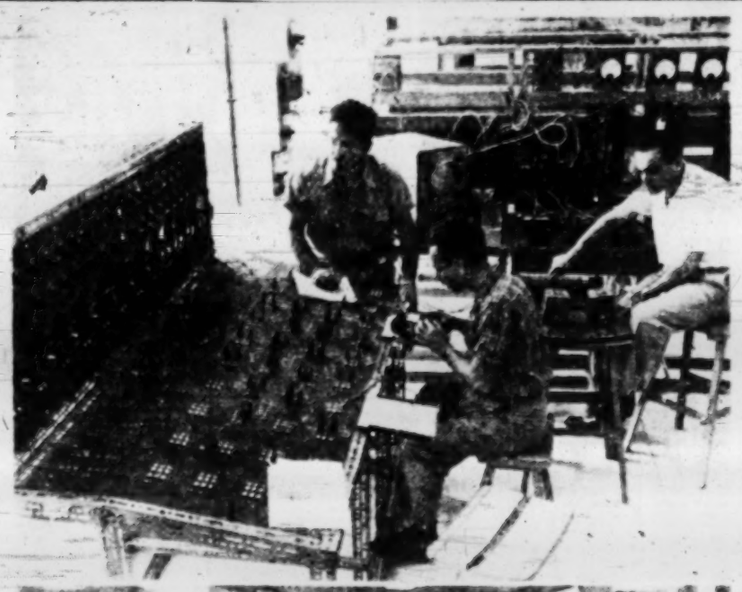
Chairman, Organizing Committee

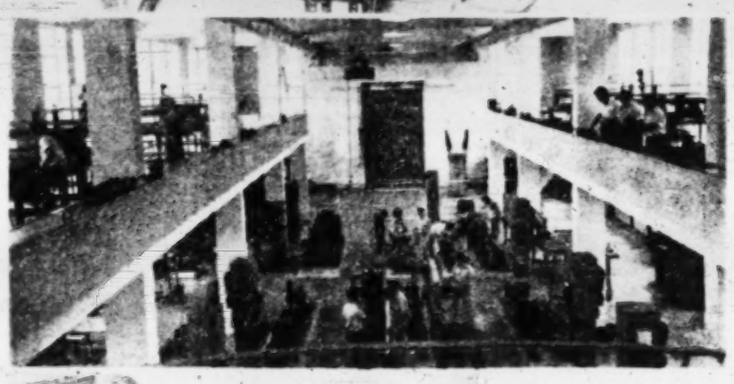
MORE than 600 radio and electronics engineers from all parts of the country will converge on Technion City, Haifa, to attend the fourth convention of the Institute of Radio and Electronics Engineers on Monday and Tuesday.

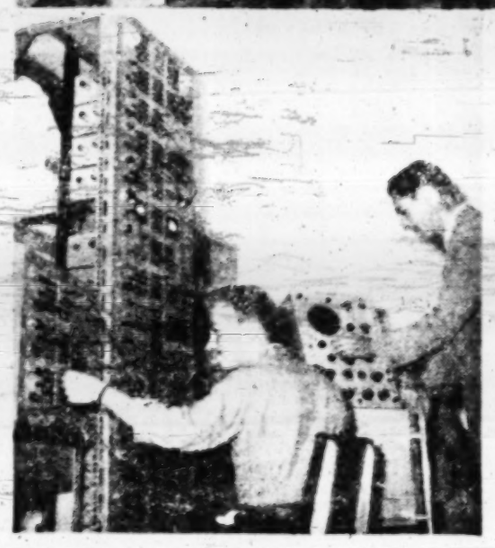
Israel's Institute of Radio and Electronics Engineers, which is affiliated to the American I.R.E., held its first convention in 1953 during the Haifa Industry Fair. Since then I.R.E. members have met twice, in 1955 at the Weizmann Institute and three years ago at the Technion. Nearly 500 engineers took part at the last convention, in which it became clear that hundreds of engineers, graduates of the Technion and other universities abroad, were engaged in study and development work in the various fields of electronics. This fact was emphasized by the scientific papers submitted to the convention and by the hundreds of articles published by members in scientific organs all over the world.

The fourth convention, to be held next week, will carry on the tradition of exchange of information and technical know-how. The opening session will be attended by Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr. Pinhas Sapir, the President of the Technion, Rav-Aluf Ya'akov Dori, and representatives of the I.R.E. At Technion, Professor Franz Ollendorf, who will deliver a lecture on "Developments in Electronics," will be presented with a scroll to mark his election as International Vice-President of I.R.E. Other lecturers include scientists from the Weizmann Institute, the Hebrew University, the Ministry of Defence and the Technion.

Due to the tight schedule of the convention, a number of the papers will be delivered in panels.







Top: testing a new device for the measuring of small magnetic fields is conducted by Technion students of electrical engineering at the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa.

Centre: a corner of the Brigadier Frederick H. Kisch Laboratory in the Fishbach Electrical Engineering Building of the Technion.

Left: students of electrical engineering at the Technion, working with the analogue computer in the Department of Automatic Control and Servomechanism situated in the Fischbach Building.

Technion Trains Electronic Engineers

T.V. Introduced to Wide Range of Subjects

By DAVID BEN GID'ON

THE Technion campus is steadily growing and expanding on the forested slopes of Mount Carmel. Each year new buildings and laboratories are added to serve 12 faculties and departments covering most of the fields of engineering needed in Israel. Nearly 3,000 students are enrolled at the Technion this year.

The well-equipped Fischbach building, one of the biggest on campus, is occupied by the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, the second largest at the Technion.

What are the qualifications required of electrical engineering students? Says Associate Professor Yehuda Na'ott, Acting Dean of Technion's Faculty of Electrical Engineering: "Unless the student coming to us is equipped with a very strong will to learn, his chances of succeeding are slim. But he will find here modern and well-equipped laboratories, and a skilled staff of teachers and scientists eager to share their experience and knowledge with him. We do not follow the policy of what is called 'specialization'. We provide the student with the basic principles. With a firm and thorough base he can at a later period broaden his studies to one of the many fields of electrical engineering."

Theory And Practice

One of the foundations on which the Faculty is based is the blend between theory and practical experience. A look at the programme of studies will reveal this clearly. Fourth-year students of electronics are expected to spend ten hours of practical laboratory work for every four hours of classes. This system makes it easier for the graduates to adjust themselves quickly to the practical conditions in their places of employment.

The undergraduate spends his first two years at the Technion studying the exact sciences. During the third year he is given his first taste of the subjects directly concerned with electrical engineering. In the fourth and last year he is given the choice of three fields: electric power, electronics and telecommunications, and control engineering.

A year ago the Faculty introduced television, and it is hoped that in a few months a closed-circuit television system will be installed for teaching purposes.

Four years, much effort, considerable equipment and large sums of money are required to train any engineer, and especially electrical engineers. But the effort is well worth while. The diplomas granted by the Technion are recognized by leading educational institutions all over the world. The Technion's graduates are to be found in key positions in Israel's industry, scientific institutions and the defence forces, as well as in many of the newly developing countries where they serve with competence and ability.

Veterans Catch Up with New Field

By DAVID FRIEDLANDER

AS a separate and independent field of engineering, electronics is a relatively young subject which has taken its greatest strides during the last decade. Television, computers, high fidelity, automation, remote control, guiding devices for missiles, transistors and many others are all members of the ever-growing and developing family of electronics.

The most striking illustration of the electronic revolution is the all-transistor radio.

In Israel too electronics is rapidly gaining ground. Industry is acquiring economic computers of many kinds and sizes. Electronic controlling and testing devices are being widely installed and, of course, the transistor is replacing the old-fashioned tube. Television is also just around the corner. Just take a walk along the streets of Mount Carmel in Haifa and you will see television antennae protruding from many a roof "looking" for programmes from across the border.

As is usually the case, problems came in the wake of progress, and in this case the problems meant training the skilled engineers and technicians needed to maintain the electronic devices, repair them and even find ways of improving them. The Technion, Israel Institute of Technology and the country's only establishment for training engineers and architects, realized the urgency of the matter a few years back, when it introduced electronics as part of the curriculum of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering.

For all those electrical engineers who had graduated in the pre-electronic era, the Technion has also established an Extension Division to teach the latest developments in science and engineering. A wide range of subjects is covered by these courses, including methods for solving electrical networks, electronics in automation, uses of electronic computing machines, transistors, telecommunications, television and many others.

Extension Courses

Hundreds of engineers and technicians have made use of the facilities offered them by the Extension Division in the past five years. Only recently 35 engineers and technicians were awarded their certificates after completing a course in television. About to graduate soon are 70 television technicians who will immediately be absorbed by Israel's electronics industry.

Making it possible for veteran engineers to keep up with recent developments in science and engineering is as important as training new engineers. This is the principle that guides the activities of the Technion's Extension Division. The list of courses taught by the Division's staff is constantly growing, and more and more engineers in more and more fields of engineering are given the opportunity to keep up with a fast developing world.

The Voice Of the Voter

(Continued from Page 11)

toral procedure and to define constituencies they would be no better qualified to do so than any other men in Israel. Under the existing historical and geographical conditions he sees no practical means of planning a constituency system which would guarantee the voters equal rights. He says that public opinion everywhere is shaped by the press and other democratic organs and not by constituencies.

* * *

THE contrast between the two men is as sharp as the difference in their opinions. Israel Bar-Yehuda was born in Konotop, Russia in 1895 and was educated in a technological high school. He immigrated to Israel in 1926 and became secretary of the Petah Tikva labour council a year later. He has held a number of key positions in the labour movement, including that of secretary of the Tel Aviv Labour Council. He is a veteran from Ein Shagur, the famous kibbutz just outside Haifa, which suffered from the notorious Mandatory search for arms. He is short in stature but vigorous and effective in speech, a man who links a passionate interest in ideologies to practical experience, a lover of fine phrases combined with realism.

Professor Yigael Yadin was born in Jerusalem in 1917, joined the Hagana in his youth, served with the night squads, became director of planning of the Resistance Movement and was Acting Chief of Staff of the Israel Army during the War of Liberation and Chief of Staff shortly afterwards. After 1952 he concentrated on archaeology, graduated with the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. and won international renown for his work at Hatzor and on the Dead Sea Scrolls. He was one of the leaders of the recent expedition to the Dead Sea caves.

Tall and spare, he talks softly but incisively, selecting his words with precision and testing the implications of every idea before accepting it. A humanitarian in the broadest sense of the term, he is a far better symbol of the "new Jew" born in Israel than any mythical hero like Ari Ben Canaan.

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ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS IN ISRAEL

PROGRAMME OF THE FOURTH CONVENTION OF ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS — 1961

Monday February 20, 1961

09.00 Registration
10.00 Opening Session
Addresses: P. Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry;
General Y. Dori, Technion—Israel Institute of Technology;
Assoc. Prof. Y. Naott, Technion—Israel Institute of Technology;
Dr. J. Shekel, Institute of Radio Engineers;
Eng. S. Ren, Association of Engineers and Architects in Israel.
Invited Papers: Prof. F. Ollendorff, Technion
Dr. H. Sommers, the Hebrew University.

2.30 p.m.	Session No. 2:	GENERAL LECTURES
3.40 „	Session No. 3:	NUCLEAR ELECTRONICS
3.40 „	Session No. 4:	TELECOMMUNICATION
8.00 „	Session No. 5:	Panel Discussion: 'News in Electronics*)

Tuesday February 21, 1961

9.00 a.m.	Session No. 6:	NETWORKS AND CIRCUITS
9.00 „	Session No. 7:	COMPUTERS I
11.45 „	General Meeting of IRE (Israel Section)	
12.30 p.m.	Session No. 8:	COMPUTERS II
2.30 „	Session No. 9:	MEDICAL ELECTRONICS
3.50 „	Session No. 10:	SOLID STATE COMPONENTS
4.45 „	Session No. 11:	RELIABILITY DESIGN

The Convention will take place in the Churchill Auditorium at Technion City. TRANSPORTATION TO TECHNION CITY: Bus No. 15 from Daniel Street, Hadar. For participants arriving by train from Tel Aviv, a special bus will be waiting near the railroad station at 9.17 a.m.

*) Session No. 5 will take place in the "Beit Hamehandess" in Haifa. Participants at the convention are invited to visit the permanent exhibition on show there.

Gordon Lewensohn Artes Ltd.

Boarding School in Jerusalem for Bright Students

A BOARDING centre for immigrant youngsters who stand out in their studies has been in operation in Jerusalem this year. It enables 60 boys and 20 girls selected from all over Israel for their academic achievements, to continue their education free of charge at the capital's secondary schools.

Provisionally housed at a Histadrut institution at Kiryat Karem (right) the Centre, maintained by the Ministry of Education and Culture, has an annual budget of about IL120,000. The institution's permanent location will later be on a 35-dunam site at Kiryat Yovel. There it will expand into a boarding school with about 300 free pupils; the classes will be filled out with tuition-paying children from the suburb itself.

The boarders, 65 of whom come from Asia and Africa and 15 from Eastern Europe, attend classes at the Carmia, Arlosoroff, Beit Hakerem and Mizrahi Teachers College secondary schools (all fees are waived), and take supplementary lessons at the Centre itself to bring them up to the standard of their new classmates. Booster lessons are also given in subjects in which the child shows a special aptitude (above) along with group activities such as drawing, painting, music, drama, folk dancing, games, etc. (at right below).

The scheme is still in the experimental stage, says Mr. Peri, the Centre's Director, but is scheduled to expand into higher education.

Meir Dehan

EIN Hod has had to mourn the untimely passing of the sculptor, Meir Dehan (1934-61), and, on the occasion of the memorial meeting, held an exhibition of his work.

In assessing this artist of considerable promise, significance must be attached to his having been a *sabra*, born in Tel Aviv, and therefore to be considered within the framework of indigenous Israel art. Seen very frequently at collective exhibitions in the continual searchings of a young man, some of his creativity might seem irritatingly derivative or too volatile in its changes. Comprehensively surveyed in retrospect, he stands out as a figurative sculptor who, ceaselessly experimenting with the possibilities of perpendicular forms, stretched their outer appearance to the limits of realism.

At one extreme you meet the gracefully slender plaster studies of birds and animals and you note how the stylized "Three Ostriches," each separate in itself, merge, from different angles, into only two and even into a single form. At the other end, you have the monolithic stone pieces, barely articulated; here, more so than in the former, a feeling of strength suffused the subject. Again, where Dehan is most dependent on Primitive Art, in his wood-carved figures, the verticality remains in the progression of a forehead curve modified into those of ear and arm, finally becoming a straight line in the leg.

Dehan recognised the need for maximum expression through minimum means. *H.*

DEHAN: "Head" (stone)

CURTAIN RAISER

WITH the première of the "West-Side Story" behind us, we can all relax and go back to what we were doing before. Those who received invitations or managed to buy tickets for the big event must have by now got over the experience; those who didn't, may be still queuing up at one of the ticket agencies, and if they are persistent enough will eventually get to see the show.

A few days before the première we stopped in at some of the agencies in Tel Aviv and found there queues long enough to gladden the heart of the most pessimistic theatre manager. Curiously enough, the demand was the greatest for the highest-priced tickets. Which made us ponder the nature of our theatre-going public and human nature in general.

*

WE had wished we could bring you a similar report about domestic productions, but here the news is less encouraging. The spate of premières of the past three weeks yielded only one solid hit, while the fate of the others ranges from so-so to sheer disaster. The success is, of course, "Mary Stuart" at the Cameri, now well settled for a comfortable run; "The Marriage of Mr. Mississippi" is dying a slow death at Habimah; "Tchin-Tchin," the decadent French play at the newly formed Intimate Theatre, received poor reviews in the daily press (except the religious "Hatzofe") but manages to survive in the suburbs of Tel Aviv; "Celestina" at the Ohel made the critics wonder how people with some experience in the theatre could present anything of the sort to the public. The play's Rabelaisian language also made some of our more innocent reviewers blush.

Stunned by the reviews, the management of Ohel quickly removed "Celestina" from the boards, and still hasn't made up its collective mind whether to scrap the production altogether or try and doctor it up. The decision will be made next week. Meantime the show goes on: Ohel travels up and down the country with its previous two productions, "Time Limit" and "The Milky Way," and the perennial "Good Soldier Schweik," by arrangement with local labour councils which buy out the entire shows and sell tickets to members.

Ya'acov Tzur, the undaunted manager of the theatre, claims that Ohel is the only one to reach audiences in even the smallest settlements and therefore deserves special consideration. He intends soon to to approach the Ministry of Education and Culture, as well as a number of public organisations, for subsidies to help the theatre keep its head above water.

Ohel will soon start on its next production, a comedy by Ephraim Kishon, "The Marriage Contract" ("Haktuba") — staged by the author.

*

WHILE the stage of Habimah is taken over by juvenile delinquents from New York, some strange doings are taking place backstage. It seems that Misha Asheroff rehearsed, on his own initiative, an English play "The Long and the Short" by Willys Hall, gave a reading to the managing board of the theatre and won their approval for presenting the play to the public. It happened that at the same time Israel Becker was rehearsing, not on his initiative, a modern adaptation of Goldfaden's classic, "The Adventures of Hotzmach," and no one at Habimah seems to be able or willing to say which of the two, if any, will be the Theatre's next production. The Theatre did announce, however, a decision to postpone till next season the staging of the satirical comedy, "A Scandal in Gaza" — presumably because some political sculduggery described in the play resembles too closely events of a more recent date.

Though the prospects for the next few weeks are cloudy, Habimah people know what they will be doing from the end of May on. They'll be going to Italy, to perform in Turin, Rome and Florence and from there to London where they'll open on June 6. In between, schedules permitting, they may put in a brief appearance at something called Festival of Nations in Paris. Looking still further ahead, Habimah was officially invited by the Austrian Government to participate in a theatre festival in Vienna.

*

THE first Israel city to have a municipal theatre will be Haifa, thanks to the efforts of two energetic and enterprising men: the mayor of the city Aba Khoushy, and Yosef Milo, who has made a sort of a profession of founding theatres (Cameri, Theatre Clubs in Tel Aviv and Haifa). It will be the country's only wholly subsidized theatre — by the municipality, of course. When the matter was debated in the City Council, and some of the councillors expressed concern over the additional financial burden, Mayor Khoushy gave an answer which will probably be quoted for many years. "Just imagine," he said, "that we had to hire an additional 300 street sweepers."

*

THOSE who ne se rappellent pas their school French are hereby given advance notice to brush up on it, in expectation of one of the liveliest Parisian theatrical groups, which will come here at the end of April. Theatre de l'Atelier, headed by André Barsacq, is including Israel in its government-sponsored goodwill tour of the world, and will give six performances in Tel Aviv, one in Jerusalem and one in Haifa. Barsacq will be remembered here as the man who two years ago staged Habimah's greatest success of recent years, "The Egg."

The repertoire will consist of two comedies, "Rendezvous de Senlis" by Jean Anouilh, and "Chateau en Suede" by France's most famous woman of letters — Francoise Sagan.

*

THE American Repertory Theatre will present here during Pesach week "The Miracle Worker," "This Skin of Your Teeth," and Tennessee Williams' "The Glass Menagerie," a play we saw almost two decades ago in Chicago.

Tennessee Williams is now known to anyone who goes to the theatre or movies, whether he lives in Saigon or Petah Tikva, but in those days he was only a desperately struggling young playwright. "The Glass Menagerie" was his first produced play. It opened on Broadway and quickly folded, wilted by poor reviews. The producer then transferred it to Chicago, hoping to save there his investment, but in Chicago too the public was indifferent, even though the local reviews were enthusiastic. Seeing that the play was headed for an untimely demise, the critics started an unprecedented daily barrage of praise and exhortations to the public, and as a result Tennessee Williams — like Byron before him — woke up one day to find himself famous. After a long run in Chicago the production rode on the crest of success back to Broadway, where it became the sensation of the year. The rest, as they say, is history.

The production of "The Glass Menagerie" in Chicago was notable not only as the beginning of one remarkable theatrical career, but also as the end of another. Laurette Taylor, one of the great names in the American theatre, had just then emerged from a long period of alcoholic oblivion to give a shatteringly moving performance in the role of the mother. It was the last flicker of a magnificent flame, for she died soon after.

We understand that the part is played in the present production by Helen Hayes, and we can hardly wait to see her. HORATIO

THE BLACKSMITH AS AN ARTIST

ANDREAS Otto Meyer of Nahariya is a master smith. To obtain a diploma to this effect he had to demonstrate his ability in all kinds of iron work, from shoeing horses to making those wrought-iron gates which grace the entrances to many a European baronial hall and schloss. Andreas belongs to the old order of smiths and can turn his hand to practically anything (marriages excepted). As there are not enough horses in Nahariya to keep him busy he was developed the artistic side of his business, following the tradition of these great smiths who were artists as well as artisans. Unfortunately he cannot come to an agreement with the tax authorities as to what constitutes art.

An original picture or sculpture, be it in oils, stone, wood, tempera, or bits of old newspaper is a work of art and therefore not taxable. Furthermore, a woodcut which may produce 20 or even more copies as long as the outlines remain sharp is still recognized as an untaxable work of art as is each one of the engravings therefrom. Any material which appeals to an artist as the medium in which he can express himself is not taxed when its is created as a joy for the beholding. The one exception seems to be works created in iron.

All of Andreas' pictures are originals. Each one is painstakingly evolved by hand and no two are exactly alike. Each one is signed with his name. He designs his own forms and should he wish to sell his pencil-designs all would be well, but because he translates them into the medium in which he best expresses himself they are declared to be — with an undertone of contempt — mere wall decorations, and as such liable to tax. Yet what is a Rembrandt but a decoration for the wall?

Compositions in iron by Otto Meyer—above is his "Cello" and below an abstract composition.

Andreas' iron pictures are well known to all Nahariya citizens and to their friends abroad, to whom they have given them in the past. A beautiful large piece — a cello — was on exhibit at the local library on long-term loan but it had to be withdrawn as its presence might have led to trouble with the tax offices and the artist has no wish to land in jail from where his skill as a smith would not extricate him. Many suggestions have been made for an exhibition but until he is acknowledged as an artist by the authorities as well as by the public his works will not be shown and an original and unique art form may be lost to art lovers. *H.B-H*

Leonardo At New Airport

Giant statue of Leonardo da Vinci at the entrance to the new Fumicino Air Port near Rome, which was opened to air traffic at the end of January.

It has been announced by the Alitalia Head Office at Rome that 4 new Caravelle Jet planes have been added to its fleet which now consists of 14 Caravelles in addition to six D.C.8's already traffic at the end of January.

Dulic

DULIC, of Zurich and later, evidently, of London, is exhibiting some oils and mixed media works at the Nora Studio in Jerusalem. The former are, with one or two exceptions, quite banal and amateurish in technique. Only "Theme" (I) and (II) show any feeling for composition or colour.

The mixed media are far more interesting and combine monotype and wash technique. However, Dulic is merely content to create a Chinese silk effect and heighten it by adding details copied directly from Chinese painting, thus destroying any impression of originality.

There is also a folio of textile designs, presumably created at a London night school, in the style of the twenties. *M.R.*

DULIC: "Composition" (at the Nora Studio)

SOURCES OF 20TH CENTURY ART

Paris Letter FROM Maurice Carr

PARIS will never be the same again now that the streets and boulevards have lost their old-fashioned Metro entrances. The pattern of the newly erected rails and railings crowning the stairways that lead down to the underground railway, is altogether less fanciful. Gone are the erstwhile wrought-iron wreaths, which lent such funeral dignity to the endless processions of Parisians streaming in and out of the bowels of the earth. Farewell sad and foolish but lovable whimsy!

Still, there is one fin-de-siècle Metro gate which has vanished from the position it occupied for 60 years at Montparnasse station, only to reappear in a far better place — inside the Paris Museum of Modern Art, where it stands as a sort of triumphal archway, starting-point to a fantastic journey through the glories of an exhibition, called "The Sources of the 20th Century."

Glorious this show is, even though there are monstrosities as well as masterpieces among its 1,346 items, all created in the years 1884 to 1914 — three decades which produced greater convulsions in the realm of art than had been witnessed in the preceding three centuries or, for that matter, three millennia.

Cassou's Work

M. Jean Cassou, curator of the Modern Art Museum here, organized this exhibition under the auspices of the Council of Europe. He began with 1884, because in that year the rebellious Salon des Indépendants was founded in Paris; and he finished in 1914, because it was then that the 20th century really opened with the outbreak of the First World War.

On display are pictures, sculpture, architecture, furniture, ceramics, bric-à-brac, even advertising posters, but it is the oil paintings that predominate, with a truly extraordinary collection of Moneta, Pissarros, Renoirs, Seurats, Van Goghs, Gauguins, Cézannes, Rousseaus, Matisses, Vuillards, Bonnards, Rousaults, Munchs, Modiglianis, Picassos, Matisses, Braques, Chiricos, Chagalls, and many others.

We are confronted with genius breathtaking in its profusion and its diversity. There are so many and such violent contrasts of style, that we have to keep reminding ourselves that these works were produced all within the span of one generation and in one part of the globe, Western Europe. Not only that, but most of the artists actually lived, even if they were not born, in one particular country, France.

In daily life, they all saw much the same landscapes, people, scenes. Yet from this selfsame raw visual material they conjured up visions that differed fantastically one from the other.

By way of exception, Gauguin, who grew weary of clothing bleak Brittany in tropical hues, betook himself to the South Seas so that he could match reality with his dreams. There were outlandish painters, like Picasso, who brought to Paris his Spanish memories, and Chagall, who came with his childhood fancies of the Vitebsk ghetto. But, in the main, the turn-of-the-century masters carried out their travels, their explorations, in their own minds, where they discovered strange things indeed.

There was one characteristic, however, which they all shared in common — a frenzied restlessness and, by way of corollary, a strong tendency to distort images as if they were looking at the world through bent mirrors.

Why this feverishness? Revolution, technological as well as social, was brewing. Man, more precisely Western man, was busy perfecting machinery that would soon equip him with more hands than any Buddhist idol ever rejoiced in; shod him in ten-league boots; fit him out with wings to fly faster than the birds; and enable him to release energies beyond the strength of mere volcanoes.

The robots, though, which were intended to be man's meek servants, were liable to become his destructive masters. Artists were among the first people to react to this threat. It was not just a matter of intuition. There was the invention of photography. Henceforth a bit of glass and film could vie with live flesh-and-blood talent in the making of true-to-life pictures. So now the artist faced a twofold challenge. Besides interpreting the spirit of his own age, he must evolve a technique distinct from anything that could be turned out by mechanical means.

Technique and Humanism

At the outset of "The Sources of the 20th Century," we see the Impressionists. How wonderously they combine technical perfection with humanist sympathy. The light tremors cause their compositions to breathe, to pulsate. At the same time, they show man to be so noble that they have no need to deck him out in finery, or disguise him as a martyred divinity, or surround him with mythological figures; he is good enough just as he is in all walks of life and at any moment of the day or night.

Next, in Cézanne, we see a sharp departure from this humanist attitude. In fact, we find ourselves on the threshold of the modern era, with its ruthlessness and despair. Here is inaugurated the contemporary obsession with technique, technique for its own sake. Fields, mountains, fruits and men are all of equal value in Cézanne's eyes; the frontier between animate and inanimate objects has been abolished; the universe is simply composed of surfaces, contours, splashes of colour, which he must grind down to their essentials. To impose his will, he pulps up a landscape into near-cubism, he reaches out into the abstract, he assimilates the human form to butcher's meat. But he still retains what Tolstoy termed the "aesthetic quality of doubt," and he does not allow composition to deteriorate into decomposition.

Further on, we enter the hall where the Cubists hang and where scruples have been cast to the winds. The artists treat all subject-matter, no matter what, as though it were so much rock in a quarry, to be blown up, to be reduced to little bits and pieces. Next, the dynamiters turn anarchists. They are free to do whatever they like, so they choose to stick bits of newspaper and rags on to canvas, and this *collage* is art because they declare it to be so, which proclamation is at last submissively accepted by critics and public.

Side by side with this process of demolition, there flourishes a positive awareness of life. The two opposed trends are best exemplified in one artist, Picasso. His personality is terrifyingly split, but when it all comes together, the result is miraculous, as in his portrait of two nudes, a pregnant woman and her man, locked in a loose embrace, both hiding their faces, she on his shoulder, he on hers, abashed with the mystery of their own doings. It is power-imbued with the feeling, the atmosphere that is specific to a given instant of history, an instant that has never been before and will never be again. Here Picasso catches the instant, wholly, and without his indulging in acrobatics.

Kandinsky's Leap

After Futurism, Fauvism, and other isms, we drop over a precipice with Kandinsky. He teeters on the edge with a battle scene where warriors with their horses and lances and the very sun are melting away into the unidentifiable wriggles. Then, in the next canvas, over the side he goes, and the forms are all smashed up beyond recognition. The portrayal of the battle has gone completely abstract, organic life has reverted to the primeval chaos. And the way is wide-open for pseudo-artists, who never fell down from any heights, because they could not scale them in the first place, to wallow in graphic gibberish.

We leave "The Sources of the 20th Century" both exhilarated and depressed. Exhilirated at the mighty array of genius. Depressed at the legacy of self-contempt which prompts so many of our contemporaries to perpetrate daubs where not only humanism, but humanity itself appears already to have perished, to have disintegrated in nuclear explosions.

Dubiner Makes Film On Abstract Art

INDUSTRIALIST Sam Dubiner has discarded grapefruit groves and cartons to go actively and magnanimously into the fine arts, his hobby for 25 years. This week he completed a technicolour film on some of the foremost abstract artists in Israel. His camera has veered past Israel landscapes and into its nooks to catch at work such painters as Avshalom Okshi in Acre, Ya'acov Wexler in Tel Aviv, Ya'acov Agam in Rehovoth, Zvi Meirovitch in Haifa and Giora Novak at Kibbutz Merhavia, and sculptors Yitzhak Danziger of Tel Aviv and Dov Feigin in Givatayim. The title is "L'Haim (To Life)."

Mr. Dubiner wrote the story, from which the screenplay was prepared by Robert Gary. It points to the evolution of abstract art parallel to the rebirth of modern Israel, both emerging in the Atomic Age. The 18-minute-long 35-mm. documentary was filmed by Zvi Moskowitch under the direction of Shlomo Soreano. It was developed by the Rank Laboratories in London. The narrator is Yehuda Lev.

Before the film venture was undertaken, the publisher of the French art magazine, "Adjourd'hui," and the director of the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh visited here and gave their opinion on Israel art. "I decided to make this film so as to get the world acquainted with promising Israel artists who are as yet virtually unknowns in sophisticated art circles overseas. In the field of fine arts Israel possesses a valuable natural resource," Mr. Dubiner declared this week.

Tokyo Show

The producer decided to put on film the world of contemporary Israel artists after his return here from Japan a year ago. He intends to shoot a similar film in Japan, as part of a series of ten films on the fine arts of various countries.

Mr. Dubiner will be in Japan in April for the opening of the Tokyo exhibition of his own African collection, shown at the Rubinstein Pavilion in Tel Aviv for two months and seen by 18,000 here last year. The collection will be exhibited in eight major Japanese cities under the sponsorship of the Yomiuri Press. *PAUL KOHN*

★ In the Groove ★

"LET'S take a trip in Israel" (Hed Artzi AN 43-81, 12" LP—IL11.90) is a disc with a selection of children's songs and commentary in English — and in verse, too! — spoken and sung by Sara Feinstein. It can be most useful in kindergartens and among groups of small children in English-speaking countries as an introduction to the world of Hebrew song. It should be fun for kids across the ocean to get a present like this from Israel. "Shabbat Songs," with Miriam Avigal and the Yahalom children's choir, is conducted by Yosef Hadar (Hed Artzi MN-46, EP 45: IL4.90) and follows up Miriam's recordings of Hannukka, Purim and Shavuot songs. Much as such an anthology of festival songs is welcome, one cannot derive satisfaction from Miriam Avigal's renderings which are neither pleasing nor cultured, and in their crudeness can only serve as a bad example for our children, whose musical taste is poorly guided at school and over the radio as it is.

IN a new disc — "Yaffa with the Youth" (Hed Artzi—AN 43-83, 12" LP: IL11.90), Yaffa Yarkoni joins forces with the choir of the "Tel Nordau" School under Eliezer Hasson. The children, who won last year's "Special Distinction Certificate" at the yearly meeting of all school choirs, present four songs on their own and cooperate with Yaffa in two additional presentations, the rest of the record being taken up by her alone. She if as good as ever. The selection includes two unsatisfying compositions by Yosef Hadar ("Belev Haleyl," outstanding for its particularly bad accentation of the words, and "Shir Hakohav," featuring a juxtaposition of Yaffa's speaking voice with her singing), but also there are two new songs by Ezra Gabbai ("Roni Vesimhi" and "Vehitetu Harvotam") which prove again this composer's melodic invention and talent. *Y. B.*

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Brilliant New Zealand Novelist

INCENSE TO IDOLS by Sylvia Ashton-Warner. Secker & Warburg. 283 pp. 15/- (Available on loan at the British Council Library, Tel Aviv.)

By Dov Spolsky

WHEN Sylvia Ashton-Warner's first novel, "Spinster," appeared, it was generally recognized as outstanding, not only for its creation of a memorable character in Anna, the confusedly creative schoolteacher, but for its sensitive portrayal of the problems of an under-developed people living in a western society. While it was clear that the author had a fine feeling for writing, one wondered if this were not the one novel we are all said to have within us, the distillation of a life-time of experience. But now that her second book has been published, we see that this was not so. ("Spinster" is also available on loan at the British Council Library, Tel Aviv.)

Miss Ashton-Warner has a good claim not only to be considered the first mature New Zealand novelist, but to take her place among the best women novelists. In "Spinster" the New Zealand theme was perhaps dominant, our interest tending to be drawn from the central character to the Maori children she was teaching, but "Incense to Idols" is much more universal in its theme: set against a background of social problems but mainly concerned with the problems of the heroine.

The story is straightforward enough, unsavourily so even. Germaine de Beauvais, a brilliant French pianist mourning the death of her husband, comes to a small New Zealand city to study under a former teacher. There she comes into contact with a number of men: a doctor whose marriage she destroys, a respectable merchant whom she schemes to marry, a confused youth whom she effectively prevents from building a normal life for himself, the Maestro whose trust she betrays, and a crusading preacher whose zeal she perverts. In brief, this combination of Eve and serpent brings harm to all she touches.

But no summary can do justice to the exceptional portrayal of the character of this woman involved in an all-consuming conflict between God and Baal. Germaine considers herself an idolator, a worshipper of the values of luxury and technique, and struggles all the time against the power of true feelings. She practises for seven hours a day to improve her technique: "No poet plays up when I practise. No soul interrupts my technique." She goes to church because "church is the only place I can think of so far where I can go in a city without Sunday concerts....And clothes have got to be worn somewhere..."; and once there, she tries to cut out all content, hearing sermon readings and hymns as pure sound. Love she does not recognize: sex for her is just a matter of technique; her relations with her playmates, as she calls them, are meant to be without emotional involvement. But she herself is finally destroyed by her realization of the value of the love she has tried to ban from her life.

The novel is carefully built to reflect and bring out the basic conflict, the two themes recurring as in a musical work. On the one hand there is the woman of technique, produced by the civilization of the Left Bank; on the other, the man of feeling, i.e. preacher, thrown up from the mediocrity of provincialism; quotations from delicate but passionless French love poems open and close some chapters, but an increasing number of extracts from the Prophets comes to dominate the mood; outside the church, the sound of the preacher's voice vies with the blaring juke-box; and Germaine's luxurious cottage contrasts with the forbidding grey stone of the church. The various actors in the story are introduced, their themes developed and, finally, resolved in a powerful climax.

Atomic-Age Imagery

The writing is brilliant, catching the essential quality of Germaine as narrator. The imagery is atomic age: "rocket" cocktails are needed to put her "into orbit" before she can go to church wearing her "radioactive" clothes and "Strontium 90" perfume. And the sentences are so feminine that we feel her talking through them:

"A cold Sunday evening ... You wouldn't think would you? that I could hear a discreet knock on my one door with the left hand running in the bass as it is, but I can quite easily. I can hear just about anything you know long before other people, which is a quality of my infirmity. I can hear birds breathing a mile off or at the height of a New Zealand storm. So I leave the keyboard slowly ... giving myself time to sort out who it is, who it... look at the small white petal lying alone on the dark table from the flowering prune I put out this morning, a still petal, just one, with no branch, bush or background ... giving myself time to ... but I doubt if I'm in the mood for anyone whoever it is."

The unorthodox punctuation (note particularly that question mark almost at the beginning of a sentence) and the stream-of-consciousness style come off completely, given an author with the feeling for language of Miss Ashton-Warner.

This is an excellent novel, and one looks forward to many more by Miss Ashton-Warner.

"HOW DO WE PACK OLD INFLEXIBLE?"

A Cartoonist Looks Back

By MEIR RONNEN

THE FEARFUL FIFTIES by David Low. The Bodley Head, London. 191 pp.

THIS is cartoonist Low's 30th book — his first appeared in 1908. It contains as much text as drawing and his cartoons (from the Manchester Guardian since 1953) are shorn of their original titles and used as illustrations to his potted — and sometimes potty — history.

The technique of issuing a book of old cartoons in this form enables Low to do a little improving on himself — a newspaper cartoonist can hardly be expected to stand up to all the slings and arrows of time and subsequent misfortune. Low, not unnaturally, illustrates his history of the 'fifties with only those cartoons that still stand the test of time. The accent is on emerging Africa; but we are reminded vividly of the brutal war in Korea; "Weepy" Mossadek; McCarthy's witch hunts; the rise of the A-bomb as a factor in international politics; Dulles' brinksmanship; Farouk and Naguib (ah, the old Egypt!); France's agony in Vietnam (now being taken up by the U.S. a few miles south of Dien Bien Phu).

'Acceptable' Views

It is now acceptable to be critical of both African and British brutality in Kenya, sceptical of Nehru, of Germans, scornful of apartheid; Low was even ready to throw out Chaing Kai-shek too. He betrays the insular Britisher's contempt for the brassier externals of U.S. living. What is more interesting to Israelis is his evident decision to remain anti-Nasser, whom he generally represents as an unprincipled opportunist.

On the other hand, Low has never quite made up his mind about Churchill, Cyprus or Israel. Eden was easier: he was weak. Low's Labourite schizophrenia over Winnie is understandable, but the Cyprus cartoons selected here show both his impatience with British blimps and his yet unpleasant drawing of Makarios and young Cypriot fighters. His anti-Israel cartoons of 1955-56 have been omitted altogether and there are only a few non-committal cartoons of B-G sandwiched between Nasser and Eden. His history of the Suez troubles tends to understatement, and here gets mixed up. I quote: "British and French troops landed (at Suez) and with the Israel forces, put the Egyptians to flight...".

Low still makes fun of de Gaulle as a glory-seeker, has little time for "adamant Adenauer" either. He did better with Hungary, with a series of forceful, well designed cartoons.

Low's drawing fluctuates between the absolutely banal, stuck together with a handful of printed legends, and excellent caricature likenesses and simple strong drawings that are as effective for their construction as for the idea behind them. This is true of the Hungary series and the excellent triangular construction of Malenkov dancing on the table to a tune played by a balalaika-strumming army officer.

The psychology of being positive about a political idea seems to be the key to the analysis of Low's work (apart from the obvious observation that his style has become somewhat old-fashioned). Where he is torn between patriotism and personal sympathy, his design is bitty or non-existent; when he punches out something he believes in with all his being, the design is diagonal, strong, powerful in construction.

Low was born in Dunedin, New Zealand in 1891, got his grounding in the world's most famous school for newspaper cartoonists, the Sydney Bulletin, which he joined in 1911. His cartoons span two generations and if his style is now somewhat passé, he can still claim to have held the title of Prince of the Pen longer than any other cartoonist.

Coward's Novel 'Bitter Sweet'

POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE by Noël Coward. Heinemann, 13s. (Available on loan at the British Council Library, Tel Aviv.)

MR. Noël Coward has written his first novel after enriching the theatre with over 30 plays, many of which touch real heights of sardonic comedy. The theme of his novel seems to be ideal for some of the gay asperity we have come to associate with him: Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip are to visit that outpost of Empire, Samolo, and the occasion touches off outbursts of snobbery, social intrigue and complex amours.

Unfortunately, although all the ingredients for a Coward cocktail are so readily available, the result is a most awful, depressing, treacly-sweet mess. The situations have so much potential that we would like them rewritten by the old Mr. Coward. Bunny and Eloise, those illicit lovers so long separated and so crazy about each other, meet at last, only to have the wild transports of love marred by two bouts of chicken-pox — how much the author of "Private Lives" could have made of love dying through such frustrations! The complexities of the Lesbian triangles and quadrilaterals on the island also have boundless unrealized possibilities for savage but sophisticated jests.

Decline and Fall?

Why does it all go so sadly awry? Is the fault with us and our society: can it be that sex, however bizarre, has lost its power to shock and amuse since "Design for Living" first delighted us?

I am afraid that the fault is with Mr. Coward. The truth is that underlying the satirist there was always a bit of a sentimentalist and a Blimp — we remember "Cavalcade" and "Bitter Sweet", which were great successes, but pregnant with dangers for the comic spirit of irreverence. The Royal visit to Samolo is too much for the writer just as it is for Cuckoo and the other snobs he creates. The only laughs go to the children who do not fight by Queensberry rules and the lovable aboriginals talking comic English: to this small measure have Mr. Coward's glories shrunk. The old sabre-tooth has become sweet.

I do not remember that the great wit's first name had those two dots over the "e" in the old days. Is the new spelling symbolic of an elevation in status but of less blithe spirits?

PHILIP GILLON

The Maharajah & the Muse

By Sudarshan

The following is a retranslation, from the Russian, of an Indian parable originally written in Hindi by Sudarshan, and which appeared in a January issue of the Moscow weekly 'Ogonyok.' While it of course adds nothing to the knowledge of trends in Soviet literature, it may give an insight into the trends among Soviet literati.

ONCE the Great Maharajah, Beloved of Sun and Moon, ordered his Minister to find him a true poet.

The Minister sent a host of criers throughout the town to proclaim the Maharajah's desire. The next day a crowd gathered at the palace gates — numbering 1,001 men. All asserted they were true poets.

One-and-twenty days did the Minister sit and listen to their verses. But he could not decide who among them were true poets. For three days he pondered, on the fourth day he inscribed in gold letters the names of all 1,001 on a sheet of parchment. Thereupon he took the list to the Maharajah.

The Beloved of Sun and Moon was amazed: "But can it be that all of them are poets?" he asked. The Minister bowed and replied: "I have heard all their poems, O my Sovereign, yet it is beyond my powers to judge which are the most worthy; therefore was I compelled to inscribe the names of all."

For a while the Maharajah was lost in thought. Finally he decided that all the poets be thrown into a dark dungeon, there to be submitted to tortures. At the same time he issued a proclamation to the people that, whosoever in future dare write so much as a couplet, would be cruelly punished and banished from the town.

Six months went by. One day the Maharajah descended to the dungeon, and he ordered all the poets searched. And would you believe it! Of the 1,001 captives, 101 had continued to write poems, despite their seclusion and unbearable suffering. They wrote at night, hiding from the guards, and venturing the terrible wrath of the Maharajah himself.

"Behold!" cried the Maharajah to the Minister. "Nine hundred of them are not poets but conceited and vaingiorious men. Give them gold and chase them hence. The remainder you shall place in the Peacock Palace, and see to it that there be naught they lack."

The Minister did as ordered. Henceforth the poets began to parade about in rich robes, partake of the rarest foods, and spend their days and nights in revelry. Listening to their empty chatter, people sighed bitterly.

Thus passed another six months. One day the Maharajah, accompanied by the Minister, came to the Peacock Palace and summoned the poets, saying unto them: "Half a year have you lived happily and free of care. With what poems, then, will you now caress our ears?"

The poets lowered their eyes in confusion, not knowing what to reply. Only one among them, a tender youth, calmly gazed into the eyes of the Maharajah. He had not joined the others in revelry, but lived quietly and modestly. While the rest wined and dined, or slumbered, he would compose verses and sing them aloud, delighting in the music.

"Nay," said the Great Maharajah to the Minister, "neither may these 100 be considered poets; they are idlers and parasites. In the dark dungeon, deprived of worldly joys, they complained in rhyme of their bitter plight. Yet when they came to live in luxury, not a trace remained of their poetic inspiration. Whip them and throw them out!"

When the Maharajah's wrath had cooled, he pointed to the solitary youth: "Here is one who finds inspiration in grief and happiness alike. He alone can compose verse both in the fatal Night of misfortune and in the Morn of carefree joy, on the dark road of Death and on the bright banks of Life. True poets cannot live without the Muse and such a true poet is this youth. Henceforth he shall be attached to the Court, and shall be paid as much as he himself desires. And each day let him come to Court and read us a single couplet."

The next day the youth came to Court and read a couplet. He did so also on the second day, and on the third. But on the fourth day he wrote the Maharajah that he could not compose poetry by his order: "I am a poet of inspiration, not a slave of anyone's desires."

"What an ingrate!" indignantly exclaimed a young Minister, the son of a former Chief Minister.

But the Maharajah intervened. "No," he said, "you are wrong. He is a poet. Were your father alive, he would bow to the ground before him. A true poet is free, and his song is free. Only slaves sing the songs of slaves. We command that henceforth too he shall be paid his wage, even if he does not appear in Court."

The Minister, astounded, bowed in silence.

(From the Russian — G. Leonof)

Spoof, Satire, Tragedy, Comedy

By PAULA ARNOLD

A COAT OF MANY COLOURS by Edwin H. Samuel. Abelard-Schuman, London. 246 pp. 16 s.

THIS is the second collection of Mr. Samuel's short stories, and it is quite markedly more sharp and bitter than the first: "A Village in Galilee." For Israelis it is of interest. The man who for 30 years watched this oddest of communities from the inside and the outside with a shrewd, humorous, and satiric eye, who coined the priceless term of the *k'shebatnik*, (the old-timer who prefaces every criticism of things as they are with "*k'shebati ani*" — when I came here), who knows all the undercurrents, who has been all over the Jewish world and who writes a spare and cultivated English, has in this little book given us a few gems, a few failures, and a great many amusing, if exaggerated, satires of life both in Israel and in the Diaspora.

This reader experienced a certain discomfort because the author mixes up obvious autobiographical and other facts, with spoof and exaggeration.

My second stricture concerns the sometimes anticlimactic ending which spoils an excellent story.

'O. Henry' Tragedy

There are a few tragic stories, two of them very good. One is "So Warm the Womb." A young American with the suggestive name of Adrian Cohn, in his rather belated third year at Oxford meets a visiting American professor and is persuaded to pour out his heart to the older man. He has "wasted his life," but he is a poet of promise — two slender volumes published. Mr. Mathews, the professor, draws him out and advises him to give up the thesis and to teach at the professor's American university for a while until he gets well into the way of regular work again. He glows with self-righteousness and thinks with pleasure of a future interview with the young man's father who didn't know how to handle him. Next morning he gets a letter from the boy who has hanged himself in the night: "... You're dead right. I haven't led too exposed a life, but too sheltered a life... It took a complete stranger like you to make me realize that I'm a hopeless failure. I'm not willing to come out of the womb ... By the time you get this it will all be over ..."

Vicious Circle

The other story I liked very much among the serious ones is South African, "The Shikse." There is a small Jewish community on the decline — indifference, emigration to the capital, lack of coherence and neighbourliness. Then the widow of the Predikant (Dutch Reformed Church Pastor) joined the Jewish community! Not only that, but once she was in, she brought it to renewed life, saw to it that there was a *minyan* and a synagogue, organized a Hebrew class, insisted that the "other" Jewish housewives reintroduce *kashrut* — in short, the town became a model community. Then Henry Ehrlich, the housepainter, a middle-aged bachelor, fell in love with her — and all the community, especially those she had reconverted to Judaism, rose against her! Her windows were smashed, people avoided her, and in the end she left — and the community just fell to pieces again.

Of the satiric stories the one I liked best was that on American fund-raising activities, even though it is rather unkind, seeing how many really good and self-sacrificing people are at work on this kind of thing. The title — "The Golden Fleece", is the suggestive name of the top fund-raiser's club in New York and the story tells how Mark Bestoff raises funds for the "Haifa Technological College" — not our reputable Technion, but a driving school on the point of collapse because of great competition. It is great if acid fun. The booklets sent out, for instance, bear a picture of the Solel Boneh Building in Haifa at the top, with a slightly blurred portrait of our Ambassador to India superimposed on it — "This fitted in nicely with the American idea of what the Haifa Technical College ought to be. Mark was careful not to say that this actually was the College — or its President. However, the implication was clear."

Aftermath of War

In connection with the coming Eichmann trial, perhaps these words of an Israel judge in one of the stories may be remembered: "As a result of the War, some countries are worlds apart from others. In Sweden, for instance, where they were neutral in the War, I found how difficult it was for them to understand the feelings of Americans who participated in the War and became imbued with its fever. But the Americans, whose country was never bombed by the enemy, found it hard in their turn to understand the much deeper bitterness in England that suffered such grievous aerial destruction. Even the British, however, whose country was never invaded, found it hard to understand the hatred of those on the Continent — in Holland and France, in Poland and Russia — whose countries had been occupied by the most savage barbarians the modern world has known. We in Israel have given refuge to tens of thousands of those who still managed to keep alive: we can dimly understand what they went through."

Arabic Classics Reader

EL MUJTANA (The Plucked Fruit) compiled by I.M. Kister and Ahmed Idris. The Arab Book Fund, Tel Aviv. 593 pp. IL6.

THIS work represents a valuable attempt to compile the best classic Arabic writings over the four centuries of the pre-Islamic (Jahelia) period (6th century C.E.), through the Umayads up to the close of the Abbasidic dynasty at the commencement of the fourth Hejira century (9th century).

A lecturer at the Hebrew University's School for Oriental Studies and an Arab school inspector worked together to produce this massive volume. It contains the choicest of Arabic thought: ranging from pre-Islamic poetry and excerpts from the Koran and Hadith to Ibn Khaldoun's philosophy, the writings of Arab poets and statesmen.

Through the works of the poet El Mutanabi, the writings of the Moslem Governor of El Jahiz, the traveller Ibn Batuta as well as the sayings of the Prophet, the reader gains a clear insight into social and cultural conditions in pre-Islamic Mecca, of religious strife in Medina and of the structure of society in the age of Haroun el Rashid 785. A detailed bibliography adds tremendously to the value of this work.

But one may well ask for whom was this tome published and sold at such a high price? In their introduction to the book, Messrs. Kister and Idris dedicated their work to the "growing youth of Israel."

Instead of showing the manuscript to scholars and professors, they should have consulted teachers of Arabic literature. It is quite certain that they would have been advised, for example, against including the mystic philosophy of El Ghazali (taught only in advanced university classes) in a work meant primarily for the use of secondary school students. Instead of 15 lengthy excerpts from Ibn Khaldoun, three to five would have served the same purpose.

It is because of this misjudgment that about 20 per cent of the book is devoted to notes, representing virtually a book in itself.

For any future edition of this otherwise remarkable feat of compilation, the lack of introductory notes preceding each of the four periods should be corrected.

Wgt.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

THE third edition has appeared of a thin volume of Japanese poems, **Shika** שיקה. Like all Eked publications, this work, too, is exquisitely produced — illustrations (by Uri Stetner), lettering, and cover design executed with infinite care and thought, printed on beautiful paper. The translation by Ittamar Yaoz-Kest is based on English and German sources.

Most of the poems included are haikus, a severe, concentrated form of verse limiting the number of syllables in each of its three lines (to five-seven-five) and restricting the poet as to mood and mode of expression. Difficult as it must be to compose a haiku, translating it seems well-nigh impossible in view of the load of associations and connotations each word carries in the original. Moreover, if one bears in mind that there are, for example, over 20 different equivalents for a word like "wind" in the Japanese, how can one expect a translator to be able to carry over the endless nuances, variations and subtleties of an original haiku into any other language? That, presumably, is the reason why one responds to so few of the poems included, and the majority fall flat.

Nevertheless, this is a valuable addition to anyone's collection of foreign poetry volumes.

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AN anthology of children's poetry in Hebrew, **Gan Haharuzim** גן החרוזים (Garden of Verse), ranging over the past 100 years, has just been published by Amihai, Tel Aviv, edited by Uriel Ofek (illustrated by Hana Adolfi, IL6.50, 202 pp.). Mr. Ofek has carried out research in the field of children's poetry here and abroad, which is both an advantage and a disadvantage. The advantage is obvious — his thorough acquaintance with his subject enables him to choose the best available. However, one gets the impression that too many poems have been included in this collection not on their merit but for, let us say, "scientific" reasons. True, the book is subtitled "An Encyclopaedia of Children's Poetry in Hebrew," but a literary encyclopaedia with educational views should certainly reveal some discernment or, if the field is not wide enough, not be compiled at all. Thus, I would prefer a book of this kind to include more than one or two poems by Alterman, Lea Goldberg or Miriam Yalan, and none by those minor poets who, I suspect, are here included only for "historic" motives.

The foreword, explaining the essence of poetry and its various aspects, is good. The biographical notes are somewhat too long. A short critical evaluation of each poem instead of details of the poet's life would have had more pertinence. A definition of *mil'eil* pronunciation is sorely missing.

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IN Army circles **Besherut Keva** בשירות קבע (In the Regular Army, by Mordechai Ya'acobovitz, Ahiassaf Jerusalem, 255 pp.) is certain to be a best-seller. The author, a regular army officer, is extremely proud of our Defence Forces. At the same time he is not sparing in his criticism. The positive side of the Army is personified in Rav-Seren Danni Agadati, the hero, a devoted, loyal and courageous soldier. His commander is the negative type of officer who, incidentally, bears a suspicious resemblance to Captain Queeg of "The Caine." Though badly written and constructed (the author should perhaps have collaborated with a ghost writer), the story throws a revealing light on the regular army officer's life and its problems. Questions of discipline, of jealousy and competition, the conflict between a man's duties towards home and work, the temptations of civilian life with its comforts and higher pay, etc., are handled. A description of a parachutist course provides suspense and is convincing; the love interest less so. There is plenty of army-type humour in the book, some funny, some rather tasteless.

M. A.

. . . and English

CERTAIN of the recent arrivals at local bookstores of what the "New Statesman" has referred to as "The egghead paperbacks" make up a joint if rather gangling combined review.

In **The Human Animal** (Phoenix), Weston LaBarre has considered the role and functioning of culture as representing the creative efforts of that unique animal, *homo sapiens*. Drawing deeply upon psychiatric material and perspective, he has analyzed the distinctive traits of this species and he has found that his "human nature" is not so much human as animal. The approach is not necessarily original, but it certainly is presented in a lively and stimulating manner. Particularly recommended are LaBarre's chapters on kinship systems.

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IN a most felicitous moment, the University of Chicago Press decided to publish under one cover two works by Robert Redfield which had been published previously in separate cloth-bound editions. **The Little Community** (Phoenix) is a calm non-didactic account of the manner in which Redfield developed his methodology and perspective for the study of folk cultures. His technique of presentation stands in marked contrast to the brisk business-report style of many present-day behavioural science publications and conditioned students may well miss the sensitivity and insight of Redfield's approach. The work has been justly praised as an important contribution to perspective in field methodology.

In **Peasant Society and Culture** (Phoenix) Redfield is concerned with describing the techniques by which anthropologists have functioned among primitive and peasant societies. He then proceeds to consider the manner in which this holistic approach can be utilized for the study of complex civilizations. Recognizing the growing tendency for anthropologists to study not only the exotic primitives of distant lands (so few of them still remain alive), but instead to concern themselves also with the manifold aspects of western culture, this work by Redfield possesses apt timeliness.

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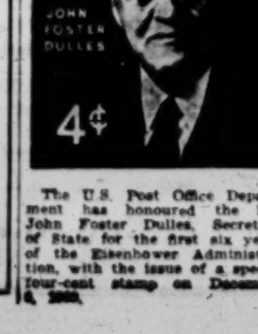
AN example of such an anthropologist is W. Lloyd Warner. After engaging in field work in Australia with Radcliffe-Brown, he returned to the U.S. and turned his social anthropological training toward research into social class in America. Today the structure and dynamics of social class is recognized as an integral part of western culture and the work of Warner has played no small role in ensuring this recognition. Social class in America: **The Evaluation of Status** by W. Lloyd Warner, Marcia Meeker and Kenneth Eells (Harper Torchbooks) is an excellent introduction to Warner's methodology, and to some of his substance as well.

The logical question of course concerns the degree to which this type of social stratification functions here in Israel as well. Despite the ideological conflicts involved, perhaps the time has come to go beyond the limited concept of ethnic group and to consider the criteria and methodology needed in order to ascertain and delineate the social classes of Israel. Students concerned with this challenge will want to add Warner's works to their reference shelf.

A. S.

Stamp of the Week



The U.S. Post Office Department has honoured the late John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State for the first six years of the Eisenhower Administration, with the issue of a special four-cent stamp on December 6, 1960.

IN THE LIBRARIES

Warnings Against Communism

WHEN THE KISSING HAD TO STOP by C. Fitz Gibbon. Cassell, London, 247 pp. 16s.

THIS is a very horrifying novel, courageously taking sides for the Americans and against the Russians. Indeed you might say that in Mr. Fitz Gibbon the diehard Tories had found a good propagandist, even though on reflection you can see that the Russians in the book are all knaves. Not that the few Americans and many English are all angels, very far from it. The characterization is good, and the narrative keeps up the suspense. The terrible ending is cleverly done.

The title is from Browning: "What was left of soul, I wonder, when the kissing had to stop? Dust and ashes..."

We are in England, in the very near future. It is the eve of an election, and there has been an "Aldermaston March" in favour of abandoning all deterrents. In Russia Stalinism has been re-introduced (Khrushchev is gone) and with the help of a Socialist careerist Britain is made into a Russian satellite — after having thrown the Americans out.

The horrible fate of all the people we have come to know in the course of the story is drily told in television news — though it is not quite the truth. Lovely Nora May, friend of Patrick (Lord Clonard), who ostensibly died of cancer, was killed deliberately in a women's camp. Patrick himself was shot before he could himself execute Page-Norman, the Russian stooge. Nora's little boy is put in an orphanage. The Royal family flees to Canada. And Page-Norman, once Prime Minister, and reported dead, is actually slaving in a Siberian camp, most graphically described in a few pages.

One of the very well and convincingly shown changes effected in authoritarian England in so short a time is the deterioration of the good old English bobby.

A frightening book, but too partisan to be convincing as a whole.

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THE MAN WHO WOULD BE GOD by Haakon Chevalier. Cape, London. 414 pp. 21s.

THIS is a terribly long story about Communists in America, about atom scientists and their divided hearts and minds, and what the Communist faith and the terrible power they have in their hands do to them.

The subject is compelling, but the treatment is flat and amateurish, of an earnest owlishness that sometimes borders on the unwittingly comic. Besides, it is all terribly involved, and the long duel between the Security Chief, Gregg, and Sebastian Bloch, unfortunately modelled on Professor Oppenheimer, remains undecided. Tanya, Sebastian's Russian wife, walks out on him at the end, because he has become "frighteningly inhuman." But is that an end or a solution? It is a well-meant exposition of the evils of Communism, but far from convincing.

PAULA ARNOLD

THE EMBASSY OF FRANCE IN ISRAEL

SERVICES CULTURELS

wishes to inform Israel students that a number of UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS are being offered by the French Government.

The scholarships are available to candidates possessing B.A. degree, at least, and a good knowledge of the French language.

Applications should be submitted to the: Secretariat des Services Culturels de l'Ambassade de France, 111 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, daily (except Saturdays), from 9-1.

Final date for submission is March 15, 1961.

LEARN ENGLISH

by the seaside in the Strathside Private School, Cliftonville, Margate, Kent, England.

Spring term comm. March 27-June 17, 1961. Other courses from June 19 and September 25, 1961. Preparation for the Cambridge exam.

Accommodation in the school.

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at the Reali Hebrew Secondary School, Haifa

10th COURSE—1961-62

Registration for the Tenth Course at the Military Academy will begin at all Recruiting Offices on Wednesday, March 1, 1961 & will end on Tuesday, April 25, 1961.

Students aged 14½-16 years who have completed 9 years of schooling will be accepted for the 3-year course (1st study year at the Boarding School).

A limited number of students aged 15½—17 years who have completed 10 years of schooling with honours and have an outstanding Gadna record will be accepted for the 2-year course (2nd year Boarding School).

Further particulars, prospectuses, registration forms and entrance examination forms may be obtained from the Secretariat of the Reali Secondary School in Haifa, P.O.B. 4920, the office of the Boarding School of the Military Academy in Ahuza, Haifa, and at all regional recruiting offices as from February 15, 1961.

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in the field of

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Candidates should possess doctorate or equivalent academic standing, with teaching experience, research experience (supported by scientific publications), proficiency in modern quantitatives methods in use today in economic theory and practice (such as: Linear Programming, Mathematical Statistics), and a capacity for team-work in industrial and agricultural engineering reserch.

Applications (accompanied by curriculum vitae, copies of diplomas, and the names of three professional references) should reach the Registrar, P.O. Box 4910, Haifa, not later than April 2, 1961.

Intensive English Courses at Hadassah Bat-Haim's Holiday School

Grammar, Letters, Elocution, Pronunciation with tape recorder, Conversation etc. Accommodation in sea-side bungalows.

First Course: March 22—31.

For information please apply to Hadassah Bat-Haim, Nahariya, Tel. 920135, or Kol, Tel. 22042, Tel Aviv.

Szolda's Birthday Gift

By Lili Eller

A tall teenager who lives in Jerusalem's Kiryat Hayovel received a unique 15th birthday present this week. It was a special radio programme in honour of the 100th anniversary of the birth of a woman whose name the girl bears. Szolda Gil heard herself opening the interview produced by Yaakov Ben Herzl, and answering Ben Herzl's questions regarding her unusual first name.

The broadcast, which featured personal reminiscences of people who had been closely associated with Henrietta Szold, was heard on Wednesday, February 15, Szolda's 15th birthday. Her mother, short, vivacious Shoshana Gil, who works for the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, also participated in the programme. "I named my daughter Szolda because she was born exactly two days after the country and the world mourned the death of Henrietta Szold. My family and I — although none of us ever knew her personally — had the highest regard and admiration for the woman who was a legend even during her lifetime. But while she was responsible for the destinies of thousands of children, she never had the good fortune to have a child of her own. Nobody would carry on her name after her passing. This was not right, I felt, and decided to name my new baby after her. Henrietta is not a Hebrew name and I wanted it to be unmistakably associated with Miss Szold — and so it is Szolda, spelled with an *aleph*, just as Miss Szold wrote it. By a strange coincidence, my mother came to the same decision about the name as I did, at the same time — and independently. She called me about it at the hospital..."

Henrietta Szold is Szolda's ideal

Szolda's grandmother had been a teacher in Vilna. On her arrival in the country she was housekeeper in a children's village on the outskirts of Jerusalem; now she works for the Ministry of Education. Szolda's father wears the uniform of a Jerusalem policeman. Amitam is the young brother at home.

Szolda, whose straight long hair frames her delicate face in light brown, attends the Alice Seligsberg School, a school founded by Henrietta Szold. "At first it was more a nuisance than an honour," she says about her name. "In the beginning, the children used to make fun of me. They called me 'soda,' 'sod'— all kinds of things. Then, when I was about six I myself realized what my name signified. After that, I did not mind any more what the children on the street said... Yes, people sometimes say to me, 'What kind of a name is Szolda?' So I tell them. But fewer people are asking. Almost everybody knows now who Miss Szold was."

Is she striving in her life to emulate that of Henrietta Szold? The girl cocked her head to one side and smiled a young smile. "I keep her life as an ideal before me — I have read everything about her. But the field I want to enter is not connected with the spheres in which she was active. I simply want to be a laboratory worker—a good one."

Her teachers say that Szolda, probably the only one bearing this name in Israel, is on her way to success in any career she chooses.

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

BIG daughter throws down her schoolbag sighing gustily, sinks into a chair and says I just don't know how lucky I am that I don't have to go to school any more. Tell her she is wrong. I do know and hardly a day passes when I am not thankful for it but inquire if it is anything special that has brought her to this conclusion or is it just life in general? She says it is both. Her whole life is a misery anyway and to intensify her suffering she has just received, together with the rest of the class, a most savage and undeserved punishment for making noise in the absence of the teacher. Who do They think they are, she asks me indignantly. Do They think that they are kindergarten children to be reprimanded for speaking out of turn? After all it may be safely assumed, she maintains, that when people who have attained her age and status speak to each other it is because they have something important to say. I suggest that maybe the conversation got a bit out of hand and she agrees that it did tend to become a bit riotous before it penetrated to the next classroom and brought retribution onto them, but there was still no justification for adding a load to their already overburdened shoulders.

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HAVE I not noticed, she demands bitterly, that nearly all the children in her class have dark rings under their eyes? I am not to suppose these were etched by nightclub's or spending their evenings in gaiety and song. They are drawn by overwork and worry about horrible subjects that are all the harder because they are so boring. Her life is slipping away, she feels, passing her by and leaving her in a backwater of algebra and grammar. Ask her if there is not one little subject that arouses even a faint spark of interest. She says emphatically not, then relents and says well perhaps one or two are less wearisome than the others, but certainly no more than that and that furthermore she hates all the teachers and so do all her classmates and because of this hatred which is poisoning their lives they are coming to hate everybody else in the world with very few exceptions. (Do not like to ask for details here as I might not care for the answer.)

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HAVE unfortunately no help to offer as I remember only too well having exactly the same feelings at a similar time in my life. I know it is useless to tell her that in a very short time the teachers will appear not only human but positively likeable and a lot younger than they are now. Equally useless to tell her these are the happiest years of her life as firstly she would not believe me and secondly I do not believe it myself. Tell her merely that it is a widely held theory and has the support of many people. She replies that they must be mad.

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AS I can do nothing to mitigate the burden of learning I offer to buy her a pair of nylons which offer she accepts, but sadly, like a fine meal in prison. It offers only a small gleam of comfort in the black clouds of tribulation.

Kashrut Afloat

The U.S.-flag passenger liner, S.S. Atlantic, left New York on Wednesday with Rabbi Abraham Weitzhandler on board supervising the new kasher kitchen installed for the Mediterranean run. This American Export liner is on regular monthly service between New York and Haifa, Algeciras, Naples and Piraeus. This Kasher service is under the auspices of the Director of the National Kashrut Department of the Chief Rabbinate of Israel.

Fashion Show

ILANSHIL-Polio will be the beneficiaries of two Summer Fashion Shows organized by Yehuda Avni which start on Sunday next with Galia of Israel and Tricosa of Paris showing their newest knitwear, some with lurex novelties, at the Dan Hotel at 5 p.m. Mera Shoes and Topaz jewellery are also showing the season's latest.

Again at the Dan Hotel two days later, on Tuesday, Gottex's superb beachwear for the coming season will be seen. Gottex's swim-wear has turned into a major export item, and is today found in important stores round the world.

Francitex's Fralon Makes Debut

Jacquard's to Chiffon Weaves in New Fashions

FRANCITEX MODELS: Sputnik, Extravagance, Boka, Caesarea.

By Helga Dudman

A NEW fabric and a new fashion line made their debuts last week. The fabric is "Fralon," a feels-like-silk pure cotton by Francitex, whose uncommon virtues were demonstrated by its creators at a press show. The fashion line, all in non-iron Fralon, is designed by Fini Leitersdorf, who is among Israel's top designers and has long been associated with Maskit. The new line will be sold here and abroad under the Francitex label.

To demonstrate Fralon's unique practicality, a glass of orange juice was poured onto a swatch of ordinary cotton and then onto a Fralon print. In the first case, the liquid sloshed right through leaving a large round stain. With Fralon, the juice lay contained in the fabric, then slipped off without leaving a mark. The performance was repeated with a cup of coffee — which again slid off the Fralon, like coffee off a duck's back.

Fralon is tagged with a certificate from the Institute for Fibres and Forest Products Research stating, with a true Israel-beverage-orientation, that its special finish makes it resistant to staining by "water, wine, coffee, raspberry, grapefruit, and orange juice." Its "breathing" qualities for coolness and comfort in hot weather, were also stressed. Fralon is crease-resistant and, unlike cotton treated by usual "non-iron" methods, its durability is not impaired.

Pointing up the firm's export activity, the press show was attended by Minister of Commerce and Industry Pinhas Sapir. The big fact, from Minister Sapir's point of view, is that now for the first time a significant collection of well-designed clothes is made completely of Israel-woven fabric, which in turn is made completely of Israel-grown cotton.

From the woman's point of view, the important facts are what Fini Leitersdorf has done with this new material — which ranges from crisp jacquard weaves to floaty chiffon weights. Patterns include some lovely mosaic-like weaves in pale subdued colours, clean stripes, semi-stylized floral designs in strong tones. The styles, by the way, have none of the "arty-crafty" look which characterizes some Israel fashions; rather, they are made to be worn — tirelessly — in any international summer.

"Undo-It-Yourself" is in many ways the theme of the collection, for most of the three- and four-piece ensembles start out as street or sun dresses, and then subdivide down to shorts or a bikini. Of another sort of versatility are the cummerbunds, made to be worn around the head as well as around the waist.

A lively apple-print makes a loose billow of a dress which covers the sleekest of Bikinis. For teen-agers — and they receive quite a lot of attention in the collection — is a pink shirt and brief top which bares the midriff, and shows also the pink slacks worn to just-below-the-knee. Also for teen-agers, and also pink, is a demurely ruffled skirt and top which partitions down to ruffled bloomers. A "Bambi" print, for those young in years or figure, starts out as a dress, can become by stages a hip-length shirt and finally a Bikini.

A wraparound afternoon dress in a good blue and white print is also the outer shell of a matching Bikini — another highly fashionable solution for getting to the beach in style. But not all the costumes are calculated to lead such changeable lives. A black and white print suit, for instance, is definitely made for city living; its jacket-lining and cummerbund are a beautifully contrasting pale lime.

With or Without Belt

A sundress of yellow and silvery-white stripes is handled so the stripes flow, in movement, with a pale expensive air. Many dresses are made for life with or without a belt — adjusting to climate changes from hot to very hot. A wafting chiffon-weight dress in a delicate Cabbage Rose print has a harem hemline and a cummerbund that can become a head-scarf — if its matching parasol is inadequate against sun or monsoon.

The harem hemline also appears on purple-with-silver culottes: when terrace evenings grow cooler, these can be worn longer to look like a cloud of a skirt. A snow-white summer coat has a matching skirt, comes in coal-black as well.

For really opulent glamour, there is a silver-and-white brocade sheath with a crisply stand-out stole; black-and-gold pants — this time their jacket has the harem hemline. In the same dramatic colours, an opening-night theatre coat. And the final curtain piece, a floor length silvery sheath, with mermaid tail-pleats and a brief jacket.

Cosmetic Tips

— 3 —

What is Placenta?

Placenta is the membrane which provides the infant before the birth with all the biological substances essential for its proper development. According to Dr. Filatov, the famous Russian bio-chemist, placenta extract contains biogenic substances which reactivate the organic processes of the skin, intensifying the cellular metabolism.

"Alpa's" Bio-Placenta Cream contains fresh placenta extract as per "Elisha" laboratories certificate enclosed with each jar. Bio-Placenta penetrates the skin, restoring its youthful elasticity and causing wrinkles to disappear.

IMPORTANT: "Alpa" preparations are a little more expensive, yet much more economical in use; since a small quantity of cream—having a high concentration of active ingredients (vitamins, placenta etc.)—suffices to obtain immediate results when applied.

Heels Down—Toes Squared

By Gay Pauley

NEW YORK (UPI). — SHOE fashions are almost down to ground-level this year. New styles for spring shown here offer a wide variety of heel shapes and heights, and one French shoemaker even is putting small girls into Cuban heels.

The U.S. National Shoe Institute, representing manufacturers and retailers, reported another revival of the historic Louis heel, with its indentation narrower than ever before, but with the base flared either to square, rectangular, round or crescent shapes. It added that the rule of low heels for walking, high heels for dress no longer applied.

Heel shapes beside the Louis and standard spike included the prim, a geometric shape first used on walking shoes and the stacked heel with its solid looking layers of leather.

New also for spring are heels in colour contrasting with the rest of the shoe. One manufacturer showed a series of black patent pumps with heels in red, green, yellow or orange.

Changes in toe shapes are also in for daytime. There are two new versions — a softly rounded shape, and a flattened elongated shape square off at the tip. Two variations of the "Platyflat" in low heels and the "Platypump" in high, are both copies of the Platypus Bill.

Although toes are beginning to round for daytime, the sharp needle remains for evening shoes, the Institute said.

In colour, look for medium blues, strong reds, yellows, and a whole range of pinks to go with the pink tide in ready-to-wear. Count in also the natural tones — bone, beige, coffee and beige, a gray-beige combination. In fabrics, "anything goes" — satins, brocades, silks, damasks, embroidered organdies, and numerous types of leather-kid, and antelope.

Add Sea Food Fare to Your Menus

By Molly Bar-David

FISH is a wonderful food, no matter where it has been bred. But there is a big difference in the food value of fresh fish and sea-fish, for the latter contains bromine and iodine which are essential for certain ailments and desirable for good health generally. Moreover, the fats in fish are rich in A-D vitamins and do not act detrimentally (as do animal fats) by lining the blood vessels with cholesterol.

Now, having had this little say on health, I must confess that I serve fish abundantly for two reasons: one — it is inexpensive as a protein food and — two — it tastes so good! (My chief reason, and weakness.) Fish foods can be prepared in such a rich variety of ways that one would never guess they were the same thing to start with: a creamed fish soufflé, for instance, is a gourmet delicacy usually served with an d h in one of its French titles; baked fish can be such a hearty meaty dish; *gefilte* fish is piquant and satisfying, catering not only to the yearnings of the stomach but also to nostalgic dishes that mother used to make.

One very special tip about fish: it is such a delicate food on its own, that it should not be overtampered with. Sauces on a fish can be delicious because they either give a contrasting or a complementary flavour to fish, but cooking the fish right in a sauce of high spices destroys its own subtle goodness. Still, there are some vegetables and spices that do marry with fish in the cooking such as onion, carrot, pepper, lemon, juice, white wine, all of them delicate except the pepper, which happens to be special in this case. Don't put garlic or bay leaf or curry into the cooking of these dishes, though all of them are good if limited to the sauce which is served on top of the fish.

On the market at the moment are fish whose English names I do not know but which are locally called Dakar (also known as Locust), a beautiful and delicate white fish that is expensive but so fine you can even grill it. Shfarnun (also called Farida), which is out of this world when fried, and also an expensive fish (though cheap when compared to meat), Palamida (a kind of mackerel), Vardit (Jrabida), Mussar, Buri (wonderful), Bacalao and Red Mullet called "Sultan," as well as sardines from Kinneret, and of course the carp of our ponds and the fish fillets from abroad.

Fish Cooked in Parchment

1 kilo fish, 2 tbsps. butter or margarine, 2 tbsps. chopped onion, 1 tbs. chopped parsley, 1 tbsp. lemon juice, salt and pepper.

Dampen two sheets of parchment and spread out flat. Brush with oil. Cut fish into serving pieces (do not use the head) and place half the pieces on each sheet of paper. Place 1 tsp. each of butter and onion on each serving and sprinkle with parsley, lemon juice, salt and pepper. Gather edges of paper and tie securely. Place in boiling water and cook 20 minutes. Remove fish to hot platter, taking care not to lose any of the juices.

Fish Souffle

1 tsp. onion juice, ¼ tsp. salt, pinch of pepper, 1 cup white sauce, 2 eggs, separated, 1 cup flaked cooked fish.

Make a white sauce by melting 2 tbsps. butter, adding 2 tbsps. flour and allowing to bubble, then adding 1 cup milk, a dash of salt and pepper and cooking until thick, then set aside. Add onion juice, salt and pepper as above to the white sauce. Stir in beaten egg yolks and flaked fish. Beat egg whites until stiff and fold into mixture. Pour into a greased wonder pot and place the pot in a pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven for about one hour and serve from the wonder pot.

Pickled Fish

This keeps for weeks in the refrigerator and is always a treat to serve as a first course or for a luncheon dish with salad. Use only the biggest and best variety of farida or large tuna or bacalao.

2 kilo fish, 4 cups mild wine vinegar, 20 grams peppercorns, 1 tsp. nutmeg, 6 blades mace or 1 bay leaf, 1 tbsp. oil.

Cut fish into thick pieces and simmer gently in salted water with onions as desired for about 35 minutes. Drain, and chill. Combine 4 cups of the cooking water with vinegar and spices. Cook for five minutes and then cool. When the liquid is cold, pour it over the fish which has been placed in a glass bowl. Then add the oil. Cover well and keep in the refrigerator. If you are fond of garlic with fish, you can add one clove of garlic to the pickling liquid. Celery seed and mustard seed are also good.

Baked Fish au Gratin

1 whole fish (1 kilo), 2 tbsps. margarine, 1 tbsp. flour, 1 tbsp. chopped onion, salt and pepper, 1 tbsp. lemon juice, ½ cup bread crumbs.

Place a whole fish in a well-greased baking dish. Drip the fish with lemon juice. Mix the flour, onion, salt and pepper and sprinkle over the fish. Bake in a hot oven until fish is done and nicely browned. Grated yellow cheese can be sprinkled over the fish just before removing from the oven for serving. A little oil may be drizzled on the fish during baking if it is a drier type of fish flesh.

Fish Salad

Use any previously fried or cooked fish. Remove the bones and flake with two forks, but do not mash up the fish as it tastes better when there are separate chunks of fish and vegetables. Chop in green and red peppers. Dice celery stalk as desired (I like 1 cup of stalk to 2 cups of fish) into the fish. Dice in a dill pickle, chop in an onion, add a tin of drained peas. Now put in flavouring to your liking (salt, pepper, parsley, etc.) and gently toss together with sour cream and mayonnaise to which a little lemon juice has been added, being careful not to let the mixture get mushy. Serve on lettuce with tomato sectors.

What Does The Doctor Think Of Our Bread?

Bread is one of the most important nutrients people eat daily. Therefore, the materials from which bread is baked and the baking processes are of the utmost importance to healthy persons as well as to the ailing.

After prolonged medical research, the conclusion has been reached that it is desirable to bake bread containing all the elements of the wheat, such as chaff, bran, cellulose etc whose importance to the human body is known.

Bread of this type is called "whole-wheat bread."

Doctors recommend this bread having found, not only through years of experience, but also by means of X-ray examination, that all the portions of the wheat are essential for digestion and stimulate the large intestine.

In addition, it has been proven that the physiologically important Vitamin B, which is derived chiefly from bread, is present chiefly in the chaff and is lost in milling and refining. This is also true of the minerals and proteins which are so essential for body building and which are so essential for body building and which are present in large quantities in the chaff.

The most desirable thing from a nutritional viewpoint is that the wheat be ripened, that is, made to sprout before baking, to such an extent that all the above-mentioned elements will be in the dough.

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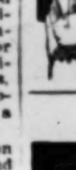
Before baking, the wheat is soaked in a suitable quantity of water (not too much) for a time sufficient to make it sprout. The ripened wheat with all its desirable qualities thereby reaches us through the dough from which the whole-wheat bread is baked.

Thus is produced a bread containing all the important biological elements, which is nourishing and healthful for the ailing. This bread is not just filling but also fills all the present-day medical requirements of bread, such as stimulation of digestion and enrichment of the body with natural materials (Vitamin B, minerals, etc.) which are so important to us.

Dr. P. Tel Aviv

(Advt.)



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Exciting English Broadcasts

ENGLISH-speaking listeners who have paid for their radio licence got their money's worth last week. For one thing, there was the fascinating Herzog-Toynbee debate. It was courageous of the radio to relay it here (one can imagine officials asking themselves "Toynbee or not Toynbee?—that is the question") but it proved an outstanding programme. Apart from the intrinsic subject-matter, it was gratifying to hear the performance of Ya'akov Herzog — who proved at least a match for his illustrious opponent and some would even say that he secured an edge.

One of the general impressions produced by the debate was the conflict between an ideal, absolute morality on the one hand and practical living on the other. All Jews would love to live according to the absolute standards advocated by Toynbee but the study of history shows that survival depends on realism. Perhaps it is good for humanity to have professors in ivory towers goading the human conscience but it would be dangerous to apply one-sided perfection in an imperfect world. One wonders how long Plato's city-state would have survived. Doubtless longer than Toynbee's city-state.

Does Toynbee emerge as an anti-Semite? It all depends on your definition of an anti-Semite (the traditional one of "a man who dislikes the Jews more than is absolutely necessary" is a typical example of self-hatred). But even allowing for his strictures on the attitude to Arab refugees and the fossilization of Judaism (where his views are even shared by some Jews), his parallel between Palestine in 1948 and the Nazi crimes together with his frequent gratuitous digs at Jews in his writings seem to point to an anti-Jewish bias. It is appropriate that Nasser has rewarded him; the next move should be canonization by the American Council for Judaism. Hats off to Herzog for his courageous challenge and not unsuccessful attempt at deflation.

* * *

ANOTHER outstanding English broadcast was Stephen Vincent Benet's "John Brown's Body," heard on Saturday night. Benet's fluent folksy verse may not be great poetry but it rolls well on the tongue and is eminently suitable for public reading. This adaptation for dramatic rendition was brilliantly arranged and produced by Charles Laughton. The use of solo voices, choir-chorus and music resulted in a powerful feature — the sort of production at which the Americans excel.

The three soloists — Judith Anderson, Tyrone Power and Raymond Massey (Lincoln's alter ego) — put in great performances. The choir was magnificently trained — a model of clarity and variety, while William Schumann's music was well-conceived and executed.

The week also saw a gallant effort by a small English group in Kol Yisrael to put on an English playlet — this was Wolf Mankowitz's "The Bespoke Overcoat," broadcast in the framework of the afternoon "Jerusalem Calling" programme. Mr. Mankowitz has taken a Gogol theme and squeezed it into a

Radio Review

ghetto setting; the result is a Peretzian anachronism but it probably has a certain sentimental appeal and the cast led by Reuven Morgan, entered ably into the Diaspora spirit.

* * *

FRIDAY evening's magazine feature, edited by Raphael Bashan and Ya'acov Ben-Herzl, brought three well-contrasted characters to the microphone — an 83-year-old descendant of the Khazars who colourfully described the good old days and the founding of Tel Aviv; an accountant who is convinced that the country's economic policy is lopsided and is willing to sink all his money into producing publications to support his theses; and the Italian hypnotist currently touring the country who first discovered his powers when playing cards (I am now swearing off poker). The hypnotist, by the way, wants to try and hypnotise by radio — but only if he can broadcast live and not via a tape recording.

This varied collection made enjoyable fare. The only annoying feature was the narration which frequently summarized what each character said just before he said it. The announcer should link and supplement the recorded extracts but he is not there merely to repeat them.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Yeshiva Life in Israel (tomorrow at 7.25); Prokofiev's "Love of the Three Oranges" (Sat. at 9.15); "The Miracle Worker" at the Habimah (Sun. at 5.30); Charpentier's Midnight Mass (Sun. at 6.20); Morton Gould's "Louisiana Story" (Sun. at 8.15); Alexander Kipnis programme (Weds. at 6.20); The problem of the drug-addict (Weds. at 8.30); Israel Opera Co. in "Kiss Me Kate" (Weds. at 9.30); Interview with Prof. Hugo Bergmann (Thurs. at 9.30); "The Bells Are Ringing" (Thurs. at 10.15; second wavelength).

AUDIO

'West Side' is 'The Most'

Theatre Notes

"West Side Story." Book: Arthur Laurents; Music: Leonard Bernstein; Lyrics: Stephen Sondheim; Choreography: Jerome Robbins.

ALTHOUGH so much has been written about "West Side Story" and the music has been played so frequently over the radio, there is a real surprise at the freshness and rhythmic beauty of the play from the moment the curtain rises on the Habimah stage. Nothing which has been written or heard can prepare you for the magnificent ballet which is the main ingredient of this most unusual production.

Just as Shakespeare made use of a dull poem by Arthur Brooke called the Tragical History of Romeus and Juliet to write his most beautiful romance, so a quartet of modern artists have made use of Shakespeare to create a musical drama which is entirely different from anything of its kind. The teamwork of Arthur Laurents, Leonard Bernstein, Stephen Sondheim and Jerome Robbins is perfectly synchronized. The music fits the story, the lyrics are just right for the music, and the dancing is about as perfect as dancing can be.

Leonard Bernstein once complained that he could not seem to write a tune which would be as popular and singable as an Irving Berlin tune. He has done something much better. He has written music which neither time nor repetition make stale. This is especially true of the less sentimental numbers. They have an astringent quality which makes them exactly right for the magnificent choreography of Jerome Robbins.

In "West Side Story," Arthur Laurents has moved the local of the rival families from the noble homes in Verona to the slums of New York City. Here the rival street gangs of the American Jets and the Puerto Rican Sharks fight to keep control of their mythical territory, a little piece of grimy street. Tony, an American, is trying to break away from the juvenile delinquents who are the Jets. He meets Maria, the sister of the Shark leader, and their love is instant and inevitable. The story follows Shakespeare closely. Tragedy and death follow in the wake of the needless violence and senseless hatred of the feuding gangs. There is not much poetry in "West Side Story," but there is the rhythm of movement which makes a very exciting substitute.

The cast is made up of a large group of young people who look surprisingly youthful and fresh. There are no starring actors and no particularly good voices, but as an ensemble they seem to be everything the production needs. Don Grilley is Tony, the Romeo of the play. He has a pleasant voice and all of the physical attributes which could well enchant a young maiden.

Maria, as played by Jan Canada, is an appealing and delightful child. She is especially good in her song, "I Feel Pretty." If there is any particular player who stands out above the others it is Yvonne Othon, who plays Anita the sweetheart of Bernardo, leader of the Sharks. Her dancing is superb, and she acts with spirit and verve, especially in the "America" number. Riff, the leader of the Jets, plays his part well even though he seems too high-class for a street gang delinquent. His dancing and that of his gang in "Cool" reaches a high level in a play which has many high spots. The often heard "Gee Officer Krupke" psycho-analytical song has to be seen to be appreciated.

Israel should be very grateful to all of the people responsible for bringing "West Side Story" here. It is first-rate theatre and excellent entertainment.

A Clash of Israelis

Zuta Theatre presents "Confidential and Recorded" by Natan Shoham. Direction: Zigmond Turkov.

NATAN Shoham's play, "Confidential but Recorded" (*Arba Einayim V'iparon*), has finally reached Tel Aviv. This latest production of the Travelling Zuta Theatre is very much worth while. With a little more finesse and a little less debate it could hold its own with any of the topical political plays which crop up every season in most countries and which are usually successful because they state in concise and dramatic idiom the things which people talk about and wonder about. Natan Shoham deals in his play with such complicated human and political problems as loyalty versus self-interest, young men stepping into old men's boots and the ethics of press leakage.

The story is about a very large project somewhere in the Negev which has been built up by Evron, an old-time Zionist, Hagana leader and war hero. His second in command is a much younger man whom he had befriended as a lad, had trained in the army and then sent abroad for a scientific education. It is this man, Mamra, who is now the scientific head of the project.

Somehow a newspaper seems to have gotten hold of a story that all is not as it should be in this important project, and the Government has appointed an investigating committee to delve into the matter. Segal, the chairman of the committee, arrives and begins to investigate. He feels that the day is past when heroes rather than experts run our businesses. After a short time Segal asks for an off-the-record conversation with Evron. Evron agrees, providing there is a stenographic record of the conversation. He has had too much experience with quotations and mis-quotations from such conversations. It turns out that Segal, despite his rather foolish start, is a perspicacious man and sees through a number of smoke screens put up to confuse the issues.

The play, as is usual with the Zuta's productions, is capably directed by Zigmond Turkov who also plays the part of Evron. He makes of him a wise, charming and sympathetic character, a man to love and admire. Meir Yanai does well as Mamra, the man who both loves and hates his superior. He is jealous of his power over people and his ability to keep their loyalty and affection, but above all he is jealous of the position he holds and wants to continue to hold. It is a little difficult to understand why he is dressed up to look like an ex-policeman in the British Palestine police force, unless the director wanted this to have some slightly sinister over-tones.

Shlomit Kaplanski plays Yael, the secretary who acts as a sort of an end-man in the three-cornered debate which is the essence of the play. The part of Segal as played by Eliezer Jung is really a caricature of a well-known type of investigator who used to plague the workers and the tea-drinkers in the Jewish Agency many years ago.

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Problem No. 1411
G. BAKCSI, Hungary
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem POST

Ka7; Qa4; Re1; Be8; Kt f7, Kt h7; Pb6, d6, f6, e3. (10)
Ke6; Rh5; Be5; Pe7, d5, f5, g7. (7)
White mates in two (2x)

Problem No. 1412
M. HELI, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem POST

Ka3; Qe8; Bd1; Kta4, Ktg8; Pe2. (6)
Kd5; Rb1; Be4; Kta8. (4)
Maximumer, Selfmate in five

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1407 (Boersma): 1.Rg4! An excellently constructed Meredith with the key-move introducing the two pin-mates. Problem No. 1408 (Alani): 1.Rc3! K:b4 2.c7! a4 3.Rc6x; 1.—a:b 2.Ra3+!; 1.b3+? Ka3 2.R:b5 a4! Another delightful lightweighter.

ZAHAL CHAMPIONSHIP
The following short game was played in the preliminaries:
Game No. 951
Ruy Lopez

I. MILLIONT — I. ZUR
1.e4 e5 2.Ktf3 Kt c6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Ktf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 0-0 8.c3 d5 9.e:d e4 10. d:e e:f 11.Q:f3 Bg4 12.Qe3 Re8 13.d4 Bd6 14.Qd2 [illegible] 15.[illegible] Qd6 16.h3 R:e3 17.f:e [illegible] 18.Kh1 Kte4 19.Qe1 Bg3! White Resigns. 21.Qf1 is followed by 21.—Ktf2+ 22.Kg1 Ph3 [illegible] 23. K:f2 Qg3x.

Interesting complications arose in the following game culminating in a Queen sacrifice:
Game No. 952

E. FELIXBRODT — D. SAVALDI
1.e4 c5 2.Ktc3 Ktc6 3.g3 e6 4.Bg2 g6 5.d3 Bg7 6.Be3 Qa5 7.Kge2 Ktge7 8.0-0 0-0 9.a3 Rd8 10.b4 c:b 11.a:b Q:b4 12. Ra4 Qd6 13.f4 Qb8 14.e5 Kt f5 15.Bf2 b5 16.Ra1 b4 17.Kb1 a5 18.g4 Kth6 19.Ktg3 Bb7 20.Kt[illegible] Pf8 21.Kte4 d5 22.e:d f5 23. g:f e:f 24.Ktg5 B:d5 25.Bd5 [illegible] Kh8 26.Kte6 Re8 27.Q[illegible] 28.B:e6 Kte5 29.Qh3 [illegible] 30.

Twenty-one players took part in the preliminaries, of whom 12 qualified for the finals. These were joined by title holder B. Shefi, ex-Zahal champion S. Shahar and Y. Stefak. The final round of the closed contest will be played tomorrow. The prize award will take place on Sunday, 2 p.m. at the Kiryati House of the Soldiers Welfare, Committee, Tel Aviv.

U.S.S.R. CHAMPIONSHIP
PETROSIAN REGAINS TITLE
Grandmaster Tigran Petrosian regained the U.S.S.R. championship, scoring 13½ points out of 19 games (he held the title previously in 1959). Second place went to ex-champion Victor Korchnoi with 13 points, while third was shared by Yefim Geller and the young Ukrainian champion Leonid Shtein (the revelation of the tournament) with 12 points each. These four qualified for the interzonal Tournament. They were followed by V. Smyslov and B. Spassky 11, Y. Averbach and L. Polugaievsky 10½, V. Simagin and M. Taimanov 10, S. Furman 9½, I. Boleslavski and D. Bronstein 9, E. Gufeld 8, A. Lutikov and A. Cherepkov 7½, V. Tarasov 7, C. Borisenko and A. Hasin 6½, and A. Bannik 6 points.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

A TOURNAMENT HAND

	S. A 6 2 H. A 6 4 2 D. K 7 C. K 8 3 2	
S. K 9 H. 10 8 7 5 3 D. A Q J 9 6 2 C. —	N / W E / S	S. Q 10 8 7 H. Q J D. 10 5 4 3 C. 7 5 4
	S. J 7 4 3 H. K 9 D. 8 C. A Q J 10 9 6	

THE above game was played in the first round of the Adin Club Winter Tournament.

Owing to the favourable position of the diamond ace the North-South partnership had an easy game for 10 tricks at no-trumps. But most Wests stepped in with a nuisance bid in diamonds and romped home with a minor penalty — they could muster nine tricks.

At one of these tables South, after a first-round pass, went so far as to make a slam try. Here the bidding went:

South	West	North	East
—	1H	1NT	—
3C	3D	3NT	4D
4H	5D	Db	—
—	—	—	—

The four hearts call is the key to the situation. What South needs for a successful slam is some bulk, either in spades or in hearts. A direct four no-trumps bid would automatically land him in the slam; but the four hearts "on-the-way" call just gives the necessary hint. North obviously had too little bulk to offer and he declined the invitation by doubling the 5 diamonds sacrifice bid.

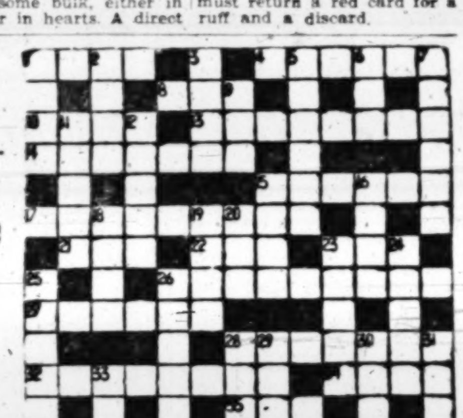
I am sorry five club was not allowed to stand, because the resulting play of the hand would have been instructive.

After the very likely opening lead — the ace of diamonds — South is confronted with a delicate problem of ridding himself of a couple of spade losers. The first round of clubs reveals West's void, and declarer must stake his all on finding West with two spades only, for an overall 6-5-2 distribution.

The game proceeds as follows:

Diamond ace, diamond king, heart ace, a heart ruff, club king, another heart ruff, club queen. At this point both hands have been bailed out of their red cards and hold three spades and a trump each, and West is supposed to hold two spades only headed by at least one honour. Declarer now leads the ace and another spade to his jack. If West unblocks by discarding his honour, the jack makes a trick; but if West wins, he must return a red card for a ruff and a discard.

POST Cross-word Puzzle



ACROSS.— 1. All the players. 4. Chases with dogs. 8. He appears in August. 10. Eager to have a go? 13. It's not right in heraldry. 14. Coppers. 15. It's nice and crunchy. 17. Is it his job to make the counter soft? 21. Briefly, the subject does exist. 22. Something to pull on. 23. Possessive pronoun. 26. Makes smaller documents? 27. Torn with the teeth. 28. Could the dog sharpen your pencil for you? 32. Having the right to be called. 34. It's not alone on the roof. 35. Just a lot of fuss. 36. Monkey with a pet ram, possibly. 37. A fight, but it appears to be about nothing.

DOWN.— Is this fellow a bit of a Charlie? 2. In a short time. 3. Just think. 5. He has some offal. 6. It won't hold water. 7. Sprinkles the flowers, possibly. 9. A diminutive relation. 11. Approach so as to nobble? 12. Biting insects. 16. But often it doesn't win! 16. Little Richard embraces him. 18. Disturbance by a trio? 19. Reversible time. 20. Man of Danish extraction? 23. Play ghosts? 24. Is it hard to sharpen knives on one? 25. Don't agree to a thing! 26. Kick the ball in the middle. 28. It may be split. 29. The chances of multiplying your money? 30. Balkan leader with small bird. 31. Put down what's left. 33. I'd make him timid!

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION
ACROSS.— 1. Woad. 4. Plates. 8. Pit. 10. Spur. 13. Sentence. 14. Panache. 15. Tender. 17. Cami-soles. 21. Lad. 22. Pen. 23. Gas. 26. Land-marks. 27. Petrol. 28. Cubicle(cubical). 32. Crackers. 34. Nola. 35. Ye(me)n. 36. Straps. 37. Stay.

DOWN.— 1. Was-p. 2. A-run. 3. Fish. 5. Lathes. 6. T-in. 7. S-Herr-y. 9. Tee. 11. Papal. 12. Rapid. 15. Tend. 16. Dear. 18. Mast. 19. Opal. 20. Len. 23. Gamin. 24. Skull. 25. Spaces. 26. Look up. 28. Cry. 29. Used. 30. Coo-t. 31. Easy(money). 33. Air.

ON THE AIR

522, 256.4, 249 & 220 M.
News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m. Tomorrow: 8.30, 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY
FIRST PROGRAMME
6.00 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcement. 11.01 Popular Concert: Berlioz: Overture "King Lear"; Saint-Saens: Cello Concerto in A-minor; Borodin: Symphony No. 1 (Conductor: Alceo Galliera). 12.10 Military Bands. 12.30 Hebrew Songs. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

3.00 Kabbalat Shabbat. 3.30 Youth Corner. 4.00 Special Programme for Tourists presented by Y. Lev. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Smetana: "Vltava" (Conductor: Rafael Kubelik); Sibelius: Symphony No. 2 in D, opus 43 (Conductor: Sir Malcolm Sargent). 6.05 Bible Reading. 6.15 "La Maitrise" Choir. 6.30 Literary Bag. 7.20 "Music for Your Enjoyment." 7.40 Shabbat Songs. 8.00 "Generations & Shapes" — Series ed. by Y. Ben Porath & D. Cogan. 8.45 Jewish Music: Karol Rathaus: Jewish Dance from "Uriel Acosta" "Thou art One" (traditional Song) arranged by Shabtai Petrushka. 8.58 Announcements. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 Friday Evening Concert: Beethoven: Triple Concerto in C opus 56, played by David Oistrakh (Violin), Lev Oborin (Piano), Sviatoslav Knushevitsky (Cello) with the "Philharmonia" Orchestra, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent. Hanan Schlesinger: Music for Orchestra, played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Heinz Freudenthal. 10.30 "A Moment of Poetry." 10.32 Concert Preview. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW
7.30 a.m. Services. 7.37 Light Classical Music: Weber: Overture "Peter Schmoll"; Chopin: Prelude in E-minor; Delibes: Excerpts from "Sylvia"; Schubert: Impromptu in E-flat major; Grieg: Solveig's Song; Schumann: Meditations; Suppe: Overture "Morning, Noon and Night in Vienna." 8.27 Today's Programmes. 8.45 Sabbath Morning Concert: Georg Bohm: Variations on a Chorale, for Organ; Corelli: Concerto Grosso in G-minor (Cond.: Otto Wenzinger); Eric Satie: Three Epigraphes (Cond.: W. Golschmann). 9.15 The Week's Diary. 9.50 Hebrew Songs. 10.30 "The World of Science" — weekly ed. by Drs. M. Sharon and Y. Michaeli — and presented by A. Arad. 10.40 Ezio Pinza (Bass) Three Arias from "Don Giovanni" by Mozart with the R.C.A. Victor Orchestra, conducted by Alfred Wallenstein. 10.50 "Curtain Up." 11.50 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 12.30 "Stage and Screen." 1.00 The Kol Yisrael Light Orchestra. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Youth Corner. 3.50 "Tunes from Tennessee." 4.20 Fauré: Three Nocturnes, played by Jeanine Vigneron-Valentine (Piano). 4.40 The Month's Story. 5.00 Nation's Songs. 5.30 "Science Studio." 5.45 Oriental Songs. 6.05 The Art of Drawing. 6.15 The Bassoon: Vivaldi: Concerto in C, opus 45; Weber: Andante and Rondo Hongroise in C-minor. 6.30 "Vis-a-Vis"—ed. by E. Gall. 7.00 The Weekly talk by A. Alon. 7.25 "Melaveh Malka." 7.55 Light Music played by Kol Yisrael Orchestra: Conductor: Dr. Sol Aronowsky (Guest-Conductor from South Africa): Richard Cherry: Scherzo from Suite for Strings; Lisant Collins: "Morning"; Rossini-Respighi: Excerpts from "La Boutique Fantasque"; Gideon Fagan: Excerpts from Suite on African Folk Songs; Smetana: Dance of the Comedians from "The Bartered Bride." 8.25 Sports. 8.48 Bible Reading: Yirmiyahu, Chaps. 47 & 48. 8.58 Announcements. 9.16 "The Love for Three Oranges" — by Prokofiev — programme ed. by M. Ohad. 10.30 Series of talks with Y. Amir & S. P. Doron. 11.10 Concert by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra: Erich-Paul Stokel: Overture "Grenoble" (Conductor: Georg Singer); Karl Zelter: Viola Concerto (Soloist: Rafael Sidi, Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal); Andre Spirea: Sinfonia Breve (First Performance) (Conductor: Sergiu Comissiona). 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
460, 422.5 & 202.7 M.
Commercial Programme:
Today: 2.30 p.m. Opening. 2.31 Melodies. 3.15 "Colourless Poison" — Sketch. 3.30 Oriental Songs. 4.00 Music from Films. 4.29 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 Programme ed. by I. Daliot. 10.00 Folk Dances. 10.15 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down. Tomorrow: 9.30 Opening. 9.31 Hebrew Songs. 10.00 Musical Miniatures. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today & Tomorrow: 6.30 Rumanian. 6.45 Hungarian. 7.00 French. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Yiddish. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
497 41.7 M.
Arabic Programme (including News) Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 Editorial Opinion. 10.35 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 News. 6.55 Our Correspondent Reports. 7.00 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.45 News. 6.55 Editorial Opinion. 7.05 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME
(216, 225 & 230M.)
Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.05 Request Programme. 6.55 Reading from the "Haftara" by A. Gurewitz. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Vis-a-Vis." 7.30 Pleasant Tunes. 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Beethoven, Stravinsky & Haydn. 9.00 News. 9.16 Entertainment Programme. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.05 Pleasant Tunes. 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following the Sabbath." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS
(31.25, 25.12 & 19.51 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News. News Comment. From Near & Far. Tomorrow: News. International Commentary. Scientific & Industrial News.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION English Programme: (434 & 495 M.) News: 7.30 a.m., 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. Today: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

NEW METHODS IN MEDICAL SCIENCE
FERNANDEL's
methods
LE CONFIDENT DE CES DAMES
with
UGO TOGNAZZI
SYLVA KOSCINA
Starting Saturday February 18, 1961
at
EDISON
JERUSALEM

Come 'INSIDE' for laughs!

Peter Sellers
Wilfrid Hyde White
two-way stretch 'U'
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Starting Sat., Feb. 18
at GAT Cinema, Tel Aviv

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat., Feb. 18 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15.
2nd Week

JERRY WALD'S production of D. H. Lawrence's
sons & lovers
CinemaScope
Commencing today at 2 p.m.
THE ONLY HEATED HALL IN TOWN
TEL-AVIV Cinema

ALLENBY — CECIL B. DE MILLE'S THE TEN COMMANDMENTS. CHARLTON HESTON, YUL BRYNNER. on Saturday at 7.30, during the week at 4, 8 p.m.

ARMON DAVID — Delit de Fuite, with Antonella LUALDI, Felix MARTEN, Folco LULLI. Adults only. Hebrew and English subtitles.

BEN YEHUDA — ISRAEL PREMIERE. Yul Brynner, Mitzi Gaynor, Noel Coward in Art Buchwald's comedy of the year Surprise Package. Starting Fri. (today) at 2.15. Perfs. 3.30, 7.5, 9.30.

CHEN — Love and the French Women. Jean-Paul BELMONDO, Martine CAROL, Robert LAMOUREUX, Dany ROBIN. 3.30 — 7.30

EDEN — MOHAMED FAWZI, ISMAIL YASSIN. The One Who Does Favours. A Musical Comedy. 3.30, 7.15, 9.15

ESTHER 2nd Week — M.G.M. proudly presents William Wyler's production BEN-HUR, the entertainment experience of a lifetime. Charlton Heston, Jack Hawkins, Haya Harareet. Sat.: 7.30. Weekdays: 3.30 & 8

GAT — ISRAEL PREMIERE. Peter SELLERS invites you to TWO-WAY STRETCH. Wilfrid Hyde White, enjoyment, amusement between the walls of the prison. 3.30, 7.15, 9.30

HOD 11th Week — World Premiere of the Israel Film I LIKE MIKE. Peter Frye's direction. No invitations.

MAXIM 3rd Week — Israel Premiere. World War Criminals And The Big Nations In NUREMBERG TRIAL. As from today at 2.30. Sat.: 7.15 & 9.30.

MIGDALOR 2nd Week — DORIS DAY, REX HARRISON, JOHN GAVIN in the suspense mystery MIDNIGHT LACE

MOGRABI — JAMES STEWART in THE MOUNTAIN ROAD. Directed by Daniel MANN. Columbia Picture. 3.30, 7.15, 9.30

OPHIR 2nd Week — ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S "PSYCHO". ADULTS ONLY! 3.30, 7.15, 9.30. A Paramount Picture

ORION 2nd Week — ISRAEL PREMIERE. WARNER BROS. The Miracle (The Two Lives of Teresa). Technicolor Cinemascope. Who is Teresa?

PARIS — FIFTH WEEK. Marlon Brando, Anna Magnani, Joanne Woodward in THE FUGITIVE KIND

PEER — The immortal film CECIL B. DE MILLE'S THE TEN COMMANDMENTS. Starring: Charlton Heston, Yul Brynner, Anne Baxter, E. G. Robinson. Sat. only one performance at 7.30. Weekdays: 2 perfs. at 4 & 8. Owing to the length of the picture the prices are increased. No invitations nor complimentary tickets. Reservations by phone — 48796

SHDEROTH — ROSALIND RUSSELL in the best role of her career in a human comedy Auntie Mame. Cinemascope — Technicolor

TAMAR 3rd Week — Evening only. The Russian masterpiece THE HOUSE IN WHICH WE LIVE. 7.15, 9.15. Mats. only from Sunday KOREA PATROL. Cont. shows at 10, 12, 2, 4.

TCHELET Tel. 43950 — 2nd Week. Hear Mario Lanza's golden voice in The Great Caruso. The story of the famous singer with exciting songs and music.

YARON — ISRAEL PREMIERE. The other newcomer, the newest from the highly successful "Carry On" team, in their greatest laughter hit Carry on Constable! NO COMPLIMENTARY REDUCTION TICKETS. 3 Perfs. daily, at 3.15 — 7.15 — 9.30

ZAMIR 5th Week — MELINA MERCOURI in the Greek film STELLA. MATS.: Alias Jesse James with Bob Hope.

RAMAT GAN — Evening Perfs. at 7.15, 9.30. The Rank Organization proudly presents Kenneth MORE and Taina ELG in The 39 Steps in de Luxe Color. Matinees at 3 p.m.: RETURN OF CAPTAIN MARVEL in 24 chapters.

ZAFON-CINEMA — 10th week — SOUTH PACIFIC — 10th week
2 Perfs.: 7—9.30
The perfect show in TODD-AO
Owing to the technical facilities required, this film can only be shown in Tel Aviv and surroundings at the Zafon Cinema.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, February 18, 1961
Weekdays: Mats.: 10.30 a.m., 3.30 p.m. Evenings: [illegible]. Saturdays: 6.45 p.m., 8.45 p.m.

CHEN Tel. 22955 — PORTRAIT IN BLACK, starring Lana Turner, Anthony Quinn, Sandra Dee

EDEN Tel. 23829 — The mad Morgans in the maddest comedy act ever. Harry Secombe, Alexander Knox, Ron Randell. DAVY

HABIRAH Tel. 26399 — air heating. Dosica ZAGAREK, Boris DVORNIK. The Ninth Circle. A powerful drama. Hebrew-English subtitles. Friday 2.45: THE BLUE VEIL

JERUSALEM Tel. 20867 — Starring: Alberto Sordi, Lionora Ruffo. Frederico Fellini. I VITTELONY

OR GIL Tel. 26486 — Cinemascope. ISRAEL PREMIERE. THE BLACK PIRATE. Mijanou BARDOT, Gerard LANDRY

ORION Tel. 22914 — Cinemascope—Color de Luxe. John O'Hara's best-seller From the Terrace. Paul NEWMAN, Joanne WOODWARD. Adults only. No complimentary tickets. Due to length film perfs. start: 3.30 — 6.30 — 8.45.

ORNA Tel. [illegible] — Conflict and adventure in France, Italy and Spain. A spectacular film ETTORE FIERAMOSCA with GINO CERVI

RON Tel. 23104 — 2nd Week. FRIDAY at 3 p.m. Daily 3.30, 6.45, 8.45 (also SUNDAY 10.45). A story of vice and murder The Flesh and The Fiends with Peter Cushing, June Laverick

SEMADAR Tel. 30742 — Rock HUDSON, Doris DAY. PILLOW TALK

TEL OR Tel. 30070 — 7th Week. 3.30, 6.30, 8.45. The famous Israel film Directed by Peter Frye I Like Mike in Hebrew (English and French titles). Batya Lancet, Zeev Berlinski, Gideon Singer

ZION HALL Tel. 20096 — Jack Lemmon, Shirley MacLaine. Top Direction & Acting, superlative entertainment. Satirical comedy THE APARTMENT. Adults only

Commencing Saturday, February 18

EDISON Tel. 24056 — New treatment in medicine by FERNANDEL in the wonderful comedy Confident de ces Dames. Fernandel, Sylva Koscina. Fri.: 2.45 & Daily: 3.30 PINNOCHIO

STUDIO Tel. 24006 — 10th Week. TOI LE VENIN. Also Fri. at 2.45 p.m.

Haifa Cinemas

From Saturday, February 18, 1961

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018 — High Time For Laughter and Fun with Bing CROSBY, Tuesday WELD, Nicole MAUREY. Fox film in Cinemascope & Colour.

ARMON Tel. 4848 — 3rd Week. Israel Premiere. TRAUMREVUE. Waltraut Kaas, Teddy Reno, and the Viennese Ice Revue. In Glorious colour.

ATZMON Tel. 4848 — M.G.M.'s suspense thriller The House of Seven Hawks. Robert Taylor, Nicole Maurey.

EN DOR Tel. 3421 — Sat., Sun. & Mon. CRY TERROR. James Mason — Rod Steiger. Tues., Wed. & Thurs. THE MAGNIFICENT MATADOR. Maureen O'Hara, Anthony Quinn. Cinemascope & Technicolor. 3 Perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.

GAL OR Tel. 4567 — CLAYTON MOORE in The Lone Ranger and the Lost City City of Gold in Colour. Mats.: TIMBUCTU, MAN INSIDE

MAY Tel. 2856 — 10th Week. THE TEN COMMANDMENTS in Technicolor. Sat.: 7.30 p.m. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.30. 150,000 people have seen it to date. The picture will not be shown in Haifa or Krayoth for the next year.

MIRON Tel. 3008 — Roberto Rossellini's greatest drama Il General Della Rovere. Vittorio de Sica, Sandra Milo

MORIAH Tel. 81477 — 3rd Week! Richard Burton, Barbara Rush, Angie Dickinson. The Bramble Bush. Technicolor. For adults only

ORLY Tel. 81866 — One Minute from Carmelit Terminus. The great epic now triumphing all over the world! Ballad of a Soldier. Awarded first prize at Cannes Film Festival 1960! 2 Perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.

ORION Tel. 4020 — JOHN MILLS in The Vicious Circle with Wilfrid Hyde White. High time for laughter and fun. Adults only. 16 and above.

ORAH Tel. 4017 — 2nd Week. Burt Lancaster, Audrey Hepburn, Audie Murphy in the United Artists' Release "The Unforgiven". Owing to length of film, please be punctual.

PEER Tel. 2282 — 2nd Week. His true shocking story filmed with bullet force "AL CAPONE" with Rod Steiger, Fay Spain. For adults only.

TAMAR Tel. 6882 — 7th Week. Shirley MacLaine, Frank Sinatra, Maurice Chevalier, Louis Jourdan in Cole Porter's CAN CAN in Todd-AO. Adults only. Sat. at 6.30 & 9. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.30 & 9.